

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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WEATHER FORECAST

FINE.

Barometer 29.74

September 11, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 76, 2 p.m. 80
Humidity " 56, " 53

September 11, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 82, 2 p.m. 84
Humidity " 55, " 55

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2900 號式十二月七年寅甲

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1914.

伍拜禮 號一拾月九年亥癸

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

ALLIES STILL DRIVING THE ENEMY BACK.

GERMANS HURRYING THROUGH BELGIUM TO THE RESCUE.

King George's Stirring Message to the Dominions.

WONDERFUL EVIDENCES OF INDIAN LOYALTY.

The following French Government Circular has been received in the Colony through Peking:—

Sept. 10, 10 a.m.

Good news. About September 8 the German right wing strongly attacked on the right bank of the Ourcq, but had to retreat north of the Petit Morin.

The allied troops are progressing north of Soissons. The Germans have abandoned many prisoners, machine-guns, waggons and much ammunition.

Very hard fights are taking place in the centre—at La Fère, Champaing and Vitry-le-François—with fluctuations of advance and retreat.

At Nancy and on the Vosges the situation is good for us. The following Havas telegram was received in the Colony to-day:—

Sept. 9, 4.50 p.m.

The Germans are still retreating and have crossed the Petit Morin. British troops are pursuing their offensive movement in the direction of the Marne.

The French troops are progressing on the plateau to the north of Soissons, where the fight is fluctuating. In the centre our advance is general, though slow.

The situation is good around Nancy and the Vosges, where the enemy have made no attack.

From Petrograd it is reported that fighting continued all day on the 8th inst. on the Austrian front. The Austrians are still retreating.

Very severe fights are taking place in the region of Ravachousska. The Russian offensive movement on the left bank of the Vistula is proceeding successfully.

Dutch, Danish, Norwegian and Swedish Ships Strike Mines.

We are informed by the Colonial Secretary that the following neutral merchant vessels are known by the Admiralty to have been destroyed by German mines, in most cases with loss of life among the crews: five Danish, two Dutch, one Norwegian, one Swedish.

Advance Resolutely Pushed Home.

The Colonial Secretary has kindly forwarded us the following message from the Press Bureau of 8th inst:—

General position continues satisfactory. Allies left gaining ground along line of Ourcq and Petit Morin. British troops have here driven enemy back ten miles. Fighting further to right along line Montmirail-Le-Petit-Morin, neither side gaining advantage. Further to right again enemy pressed back in direction of Rheims. Attempted German advance near Limeville repulsed.

Second message.—Pressure against enemy continues all along Allies' front. British force engaged all day. Enemy retired after stubborn resistance, now crossing to north of the Marne. Fifth French army advanced with equal success, reports Marne captured. Sixth French army heavily engaged on Ourcq, drove enemy back. German army suffered severely along whole line. Advance resolutely pushed home everywhere. Number of British casualties small in relation to nature of fighting. Result of two days' operations so far very satisfactory.

[Reuter's Service to "The Telegraph"]

The King's Message.

Sept. 10, 4.30 p.m.

The Official Press Bureau publishes the following Message sent by His Majesty the King to the self-governing Dominions:—

"During the past few weeks the peoples of my whole Empire have moved with one mind and purpose to confront and overthrow an unparalleled assault upon the continuity of civilisation and the peace of mankind. The calamitous conflict is not of my seeking. My voice has throughout been cast on the side of peace. My Ministers earnestly strove to allay the causes of strife and to appease the differences wherewith my Empire was not concerned. Had I stood aside when, in defiance of pledges whereto my Kingdom was a party, the soil of Belgium was violated, her cities laid desolate, and when the very life of the French nation was threatened with extinction, I should have sacrificed my honour and given over to destruction the liberties of my Empire, and of mankind.

"I rejoice that every part of my Empire is with me in this decision. Paramount regard for treaty faith and the pledged word of rulers and peoples is the common heritage of Great Britain and the Empire. My peoples in the self-governing Dominions have shown beyond all doubt that they wholeheartedly endorse the grave decision which it was necessary to take. My personal knowledge of the loyalty and devotion of my Overseas Dominions had led me to expect that they would cheerfully make the great efforts and bear the great sacrifices which the present conflict entails.

"The full measure in which they have placed their services and resources at my disposal fills me with gratitude, and I am proud to be able to show to the world that my people overseas are as determined as the people of the United Kingdom to prosecute a just cause to a successful end.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

"The Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia and Dominion of New Zealand have placed at my disposal their naval forces, which have already rendered good service for the Empire. Strong Expeditionary Forces are being prepared in Canada, Australia and New Zealand for service at the front, and the Union of South Africa has released all the British troops and undertaken important military responsibilities, the discharge of which will be of the utmost value to the Empire.

Newfoundland has doubled the numbers of its branch of the Royal Naval Reserve, and is sending a body of men to take part in the operations at the front. From the Dominion and Provincial Governments of Canada large and welcome gifts of supplies are on the way for the use of both my Naval and Military Forces, and for the relief of the distress in the United Kingdom which must inevitably follow in the wake of the war. All parts of my Overseas Dominions have thus demonstrated in the most unmistakable manner the fundamental unity of the Empire amidst all its diversity of situation and circumstance.

King's Message to India.

Addressing the Indian people, the King says:—
"Paramount regard for treaty faith and the pledged word of rulers and peoples is the common heritage of England and my peoples. Among the many incidents that have marked the unbroken unity and integrity, nothing has moved me more than the passionate devotion to my Throne expressed both by my Indian subjects and the Federated Princes and Ruling Chiefs of India, and their prodigious efforts of their lives and their resources in the cause of the Realm. Their one-voiced demand to be foremost in the conflict has touched my heart and inspired to the highest issues the love and devotion which, as I well know, have ever linked my Indian subjects and myself. I recall to mind India's gracious message to the British nation, of good will and fellowship, which greeted my return in February, 1912, after the solemn ceremony of my Coronation at Delhi, and I find in this hour of trial the full harvest and noble fulfilment of assurances given by you that the destinies of Great Britain and India are indissolubly linked."

INDIA'S FINE LOYALTY.

Remarkable Offers of Help.

Sept. 9, 5.5 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Charles H. Roberts, Under Secretary of State for India, read an important statement from the Viceroy of India. It created a tremendous impression in the House, and the stirring record of the loyalty of India was greeted with cheer after cheer as the long roll-call of splendid responses to the needs of the Empire was read out.

The Viceroy's statement was as follows:—
"The following is the summary of the offers of service, money, etc. made in India to the Viceroy."

"The rulers of the Native States in India, who number nearly 700 in all, have, with one accord, rallied to the defence of the Empire, and have offered their personal services and the resources of their States for the war."

"From among many Princes and nobles who volunteered for active service, the Viceroy has selected the Chiefs of Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kishangarh, Ratlam, Sachin, and Patiala, Sir Pertab Singh, Regent of Jodhpur, the Heir Apparent of Bhopal, and a brother of the Maharaja of Cochin Behar, together with other cadets of noble families."

"The veteran Sir Pertab Singh would not be denied his right to serve the King-Emperor, in spite of his seventy years, and his nephew, the Maharaja, who is but sixteen years old, goes with him. (Loud cheers.) All these have, with the Commander-in-Chief's approval, joined the Expeditionary Forces."

"The Maharaja of Gwalior, and the Chiefs of Jaora and Bhopal, with the Heir Apparent of Palanpur, were, to their great regret, prevented from leaving their States."

"Twenty-seven of the larger States of India maintain Imperial Service Troops, and the services of every corps were immediately placed at the disposal of the Government of India on the outbreak of the war."

"The Viceroy has accepted from twelve States contingents of Cavalry, Infantry, Sappers and Transport, besides a Camel Corps from Bikaner, and most of them have already embarked. As particular instances of the generosity and eager loyalty of the Chiefs, the following may be quoted:—
"Various Durbars have combined together to provide a hospital ship to be called the Loyalty, for the use of the Expeditionary Forces."

"The Maharaja of Mysore has placed fifty lakhs of rupees at the disposal of the Government for expenditure in connection with the Expeditionary Forces."

"The Chief of Gwalior, in addition to sharing in the expenses of the hospital ship, the idea of which originated with himself and the Begum of Bhopal, has offered to place large sums of money at the disposal of the Government of India, and to provide a thousand horses as remounts."

"From Loharu in the Panjab, and Lasbela and Kelat in Baluchistan, come offers of camels with drivers, to be supplied and maintained by the Chiefs and Sardars."

"Several Chiefs have offered to raise additional troops for military service should they be required."

"Donations to the Indian relief fund have poured in from all the States."

"The Maharaja of Rewa has offered his troops, his Treasury, and even his private jewellery for the service of the King-Emperor. (Cheers.)"

"In addition to contributions to the Indian Fund, some of the Chiefs, namely those of Kashmir, Bundi, Orkha, Gwalior, and Indore, have also given large sums of money to the Prince of Wales' Fund."

"The Maharaja of Kashmir, not content with subscribing himself to the Indian Fund, presided over a meeting of 20,000 held recently at Srinagar and delivered a stirring speech in response to which large subscriptions were collected."

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

"The Maharaja of Holkar offers free of charge all the horses in his State Army which may be suitable for the Government purposes. Horses are also offered by the Nizam of Hyderabad's Government, by Jamnagar, and other Bombay States. Every Chief in the Bombay Presidency has placed the resources of his State at the disposal of the Government, and all have made contributions to the Relief Fund."

"Loyal messages and offers have also been received from the Maharaja of Chitral and the tribes of Khyber Agency, as well as the Khyber Rifles."

"Letters have been received from the most remote States in India, all marked by the deep sincerity of desire to render some assistance, however humble, to the British Government in its hour of need. (Cheers.) Last, but not least, from beyond the borders of India have been received generous offers of assistance. The Nepal Darbar has placed the military resources of the State at the disposal of the British Government, and the Prime Minister has offered a sum of three lakhs of rupees to the Viceroy for the purchase of machine-guns or field equipment for the British and for the Gurkha Regiments proceeding overseas, in addition to large donations from his private purse to the Prince of Wales' Fund and the Imperial Indian Relief Fund. To the 4th Gurkha Rifles, of which the Prime Minister of Nepal is Honorary Colonel, the Prime Minister has offered 30,000 rupees for the purchase of machine-guns in the event of their going on service."

"The Dalai Lama of Tibet has offered 1,000 Tibetan troops for service under the British Government. His Holiness also states that Lamas innumerable throughout the length and breadth of Tibet are offering prayers for the success of the British Army, and for the happiness of the souls of all the victims of the war. (Cheers.)"

"The same spirit has prevailed throughout British India. Hundreds of telegrams and letters have been received by the Viceroy expressing loyalty and desire to serve the Government either in the field or by co-operation in India. Many hundreds of such telegrams and letters have also been received by the various local Administrations. They come from communities and associations, ministrations. They come from all classes and creeds, and also religious, political, and social, of all classes and creeds, and also from individuals offering their resources or asking for the opportunity to prove their loyalty by personal service. The following may be mentioned as typical examples:—
"The All-Indian Moslem League, the Bengal Presidency Moslem League, the Moslem Association of Rangoon, the Trustees of the Aligarh College, Bihar, the Provincial Moslem League, the Central National Mohammedan Association of Calcutta, the Khoja community and other followers of the Aga Khan, the Panjab Moslem League, the Mohammedans of Eastern Bengal, the citizens of Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon, and many other cities, the Bahar Landowners' Association, the Madras Provincial Congress, the Taluqdars of Oudh, the Panjab Chiefs' Association, the United Provinces Provincial Congress, the Hindus of the Panjab, Chief Khalsa Diwan, representing the Orthodox Sikhs, the Boora community of Bombay, and the Parsee community of Bombay. The Delhi Medical Association offer a Field Hospital that was sent to Turkey during the Balkan War; the Bengalee students offer their enthusiastic services for Ambulance Corps; and there were many other offers of medical aid. The Zemindars of Madras offered 500 horses."

"Among other practical steps taken to assist the Government may be noted the holding of meetings to allay panic, keep down the prices of commodities, and maintain public confidence and credit. Generous contributions have poured in from all quarters to the Imperial Indian Relief Fund."

The Under-Secretary for India added that, in addition to the above-mentioned, similar offers had been made by Chiefs who happened to be at present in Europe. The Gaekwar of Baroda and the Maharaja of Bharatpur, to mention two only, had placed the whole of the resources of their States at the disposal of His Majesty's Government. The Indian community in England, including Government, had made loyal offers of services. Mr. Roberts concluded:—"I feel confident that the House and the country will feel a deep appreciation of this magnificent demonstration of loyalty with which the Princes and people of India have identified themselves with the cause of the Empire." (Loud cheers.)

German Reinforcements.

Sept. 10, 7.5 p.m.

A force of 60,000 Germans is hurrying through Belgium to assist the defeated German Right Wing in France.

German fugitives from the battle are crowding the forest between Courtrai and Herseaux.

British Officers' Casualties.

Sept. 10, 12.40 a.m.

The casualties of officers received on the 8th inst. were nine killed, nine wounded and 90 missing.

Germans Retreat 25 Miles.

Sept. 10, 4.15 a.m.

An official communique published in Paris at 11 o'clock last evening states that on the Left Wing all the German attempts to break through our troops on the Right Bank of the Ourcq failed.

The British Army has crossed the River Marne, and the enemy retreated about 25 miles.

There are no important changes in the Centre and Right Wing.

Review of the Fighting.

Sept. 10, 4.15 a.m.

The Gazette publishes a long despatch from Field-Marshal Sir John French, describing the proceedings of the Field Force up to the 7th inst. It is principally a description of the battle around Mons and the subsequent retreat, and it confirms the concentration of the Germans with the intention of hemming the unsupported British Army against the fortress of Mauberge, and then surrounding it. The despatch describes the successive retirements of the British on the 24th, 25th, and 26th August—when the troops fought most bravely, though exhausted, against incessant attacks—a most difficult and dangerous operation. The most critical day was the 26th August. At daybreak they found the guns of four German Army Corps concentrated against the left of the British Second Corps and the Fourth Division. The First British Corps were unable to help, as they were incapable of movement. There was no

(Continued on Page 5.)

TELEGRAMS

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Austrians are retreating before the Russian at Tomazovo.

The King's message to the self-governing Dominions appears on this page.

The British Army has crossed the Marne and the enemy has retreated about 25 miles.

No important changes are recorded in the Centre and on the Right Wing.

Lord Crews has announced that the Gurkhas are to participate in the campaign.

The Japanese House of Peers has unanimously passed the War Budget.

German fugitives from the battlefield are crowding the forest between Courtrai and Herseaux.

A stirring statement by the Viceroy, detailing offers of services, money, etc., made in India, appears on this page.

Sixty thousand Germans are hurrying through Belgium to assist the defeated Right Wing in France.

The Russians have dislodged Austrian and German troops from fortified positions near Lublin.

On the Left Wing, all the German attempts to break through the French troops on the right bank of the Ourcq have failed.

Additional officers are to be appointed to Field Marshal French's Staff to obtain full and prompt accounts of the operations for publication.

The armed merchant cruiser Oceanic has been wrecked off the north coast of Scotland, and is a total loss; all the officers and crew were saved.

It is believed that the Home Rule and Disestablishment Bills will be placed on the Statute Book with a Suspensory Bill postponing their operation.

NEWS.

War items from India will be found in this issue.

Interesting notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

Further war items from exchanges appear to-day.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, log book on page 6 and commercial news on page 9.

General news and an article on Serbian nationalism appear on page 3 to-day.

DON'T FORGET

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Sale of Cloth and Sporting Goods—C. P. Lammer's Sales Rooms—11 a.m.

Half yearly meeting of shareholders Hongkong Hotel Co.—noon.

Extraordinary general meeting, H. K. Hotel Co.—12.15 p.m.

Band Night Peak Club—9.15 p.m.

Monday, September 14.

Sale of Crown Land—P.W.D.—3 p.m.

Wednesday, September 16.

Sale of Office Furniture, Messrs Cruz Bado and Co., by G.P. Lammer—11 a.m.

Saturday, September 19.

H.K. and Shanghai Bank.

Extraordinary general meeting of shareholders—City Hall—noon.

Royal Assorted Waters Manufacturing Co. Ltd. General Meeting—noon.

Saturday, September 20.

Douglas Steamship Co.—Ordinary general meeting—noon.

NOTICES

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is also a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 37 Hollywood Road, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

Running Backward.
The great battle now being waged with relentless fury to the East of the French capital is evidently the turning point for the Allied Forces in the mighty struggle in which they are now engaged. For three weeks the Allies have been occupied in a strategic retirement before superior numbers. Constantly on the defensive they have harassed the movements of the enemy in order to gain time and position, inflicting upon him enormous losses and luring him into an arena of warfare from which, it appears, he may have the utmost difficulty in extricating himself. The main force of the Allies, now concentrated near its chief base of supplies, is enormously re-inforced in numbers and able to assume the offensive.

Daily Press.

Airships in the War.
So much was expected from the use of airships in the war that the almost complete absence of any reference to them in the official dispatches is quite noteworthy. Both France and Germany have stood out among the nations of the world for their faith in the future value of airships in warfare. France possesses a larger number of aeroplanes than any other country in the world, but Germany has claimed for her aircraft superiority of construction. Faith in the value of airships in war has apparently been strongest in those who know least about aerial navigation. We have just alighted on a paper written a few months before the outbreak of hostilities by Major A. v. Paraval, whose name in connection with airship construction is known throughout the world, and it is particularly interesting at the present time to read the views he has expressed regarding the uses of aircraft in war. The effective carrying power of the large non-rigid ships, he says, does not grow in proportion to their increase in size, for with ships of large dimensions speed is a question of vital importance.

China Mail.

The War.
To-day's telegrams are even more reassuring than were those of yesterday as to the splendid stand made by the Allies in the vicinity of Paris. There can be no doubt but that the French capital appeared to be in ominous danger last week, as it was evident that the entire strength of the German main Army was concentrated in an attempt to invest the city. Changing their tactics, the Germans, as already reported, attempted an enveloping movement on a large scale. Had the movement been successful, it would have meant that much of the labour that had been expended on the city's outlying fortifications would have gone for little and that a much depleted force would have been present to aid in the defence. Happily, the telegrams of yesterday and to-day clearly prove that the Germans' latest tactics have signally failed or, more correctly, have been completely frustrated by the Allies, who, departing unexpectedly from their customary defensive methods, adopted the offensive with so much skill that it has resulted in splendid success. The Germans have not only been compelled to retreat in several places along the enormous area, but they have unquestionably been severely defeated in several vital positions.

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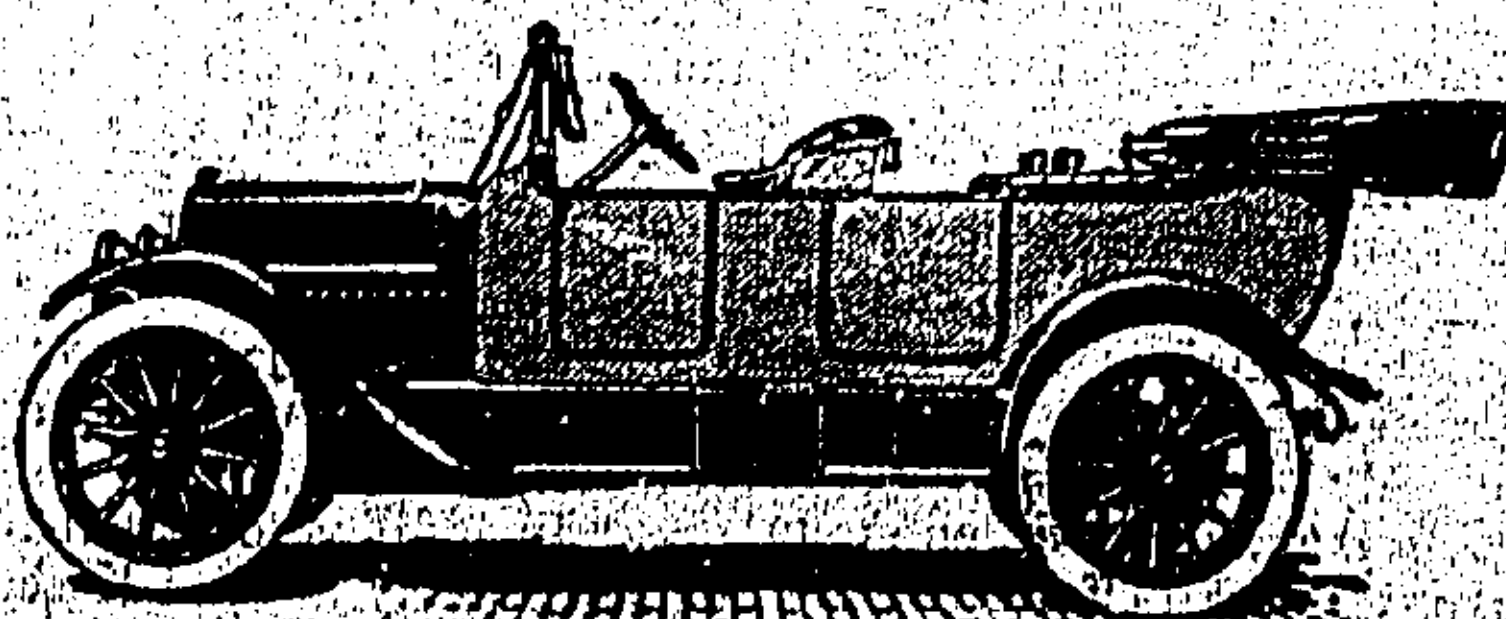
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GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. A. M. Pooley.
A message received in Tokyo states that Mr. A. M. Pooley has arrived in Shanghai. Mr. Pooley left Tokyo on August 10, and made a short stay at Kobe before proceeding to Shanghai. It is understood that he intends to proceed to Europe in order to collect, by legal process, certain evidence which he holds is essential to clear his character when his appeal comes before the Court in Tokyo. Obviously the collection of evidence in England and Germany will be a particularly difficult matter at a time like the present. It is said that the authorities here are not ignorant of Mr. Pooley's movements and that his departure was made with their knowledge, if not with their tacit consent. — *Japan Advertiser*.

Swedish Defence.
Stockholm, August 12. — National defence problems are keeping parliament in session during the summer, because Conservatives, Liberals and Socialists are unable to unite on a solution. The Socialists desire a decrease in the present cost of maintaining the defence. Conservatives and Liberals argue for a larger appropriation, but they are split on the navy programme. The Conservatives want Dreadnoughts and the Liberals a navy of lighter draft vessels, especially adapted for work in the Swedish archipelago. The Socialists are against the building of any more warships at all. Another cause of wrangling is the proposed increase in the training period of conscripts. The Conservatives are firm for extending the eight months period to one year, while the Liberals will not concede more than nine months and ten days.

Distress in Yokohama.
Mr. Otani, President of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, and leading business men of Yokohama have met and discussed the possible means to relieve about fifteen thousand workmen in Yokohama who have lost their employment since the outbreak of the European war. After various questions had been considered, it was unanimously decided to make further investigation into the commercial and financial conditions in the ports affected by the war.

An Incident at Fengtai.
Some days ago the Hanyang Arsenal despatched a number of cases of ammunition to be delivered to the troops at Haichow. When the cargo reached the railway station at Fengtai, where it was to be transferred to another train to be carried to its destination several British soldiers suddenly appeared on the scene and detained the delivery of the boxes, alleging that the ammunition was to be carried to Tsingtau to supply the Germans. Seeing that all the means which he tried to prevail upon the British authorities to release the consignment failed, the Chinese officer in charge of the boxes informed the Ministry of War of this incident and the latter accordingly requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to make representations to the British Minister at Peking. The Chinese officer was finally allowed to proceed with the ammunition after the British Minister had received a satisfactory explanation in regard to the destination of the ammunition from the Chinese Government. — *Peking Gazette*.

Berlin Bars Skyscraper.
With something resembling a sigh of relief over an escape from an impending calamity, the newspapers report that, after all, there will be no invasion of Berlin by the American skyscraper style of architecture.

It was planned to erect a building opposite the Friedrichstrasse Bahnhof, which with a superimposed tower would have attained the dizzy height of ten stories. The police, however, caused the owners of the property to understand that nothing so monumental could be sanctioned.

It is asserted that the light and air of the adjacent streets and buildings would be seriously impaired, while the apparatus of the Berlin fire brigade could not cope with a place higher than five stories. The local water works administration also entered a protest, asserting that it could not guarantee either to throw water on stories in case of fire or even supply water for the ordinary uses on the top floors of such a building.

NOTICE

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SERVIAN NATIONALISM.

Why the Archduke was
Murdered.

Passing through Uskub about a month after the war between the Balkan Allies, a question occurred to me which drew from a high Servian official an illuminating answer. The place was in process of rapid transformation from the sleepy Turkish city which I had known into a semi-European garrison. It was garish already with electric light. Its tranquil alleys bristled with the comings and goings of an alert and busy army. If a muezzin still told the last remnant of the faithful that prayer is better than sleep, one felt that this nation in arms was in little danger of making a fetish of either. The old sleeping city of prayers hummed with the vivid life of conquest and advance. — *Mr. H. N. Brailford, the Manchester Guardian*.

An Historic Fortress.
Uskub is a bigger town than Belgrade. It stands in the centre of a great rich plain defended by rampart upon rampart of mountains. No neighbour overlooks it or commands it. It is, moreover, an historic fortress dignified in Servian memory and Servian song with the traditions that have descended from Dushan's empire. I marvelled that the Servians had not at once transferred their capital from exposed and distant Belgrade to this central situation.

When I put my question to a capable Servian diplomatist his answer threw a flood of light upon the future. "Yes," he replied, "we did think very seriously of transferring the capital to Uskub and came near to doing it. But it was felt that such a move would be regarded by our people in Bosnia as an abandonment. Belgrade looks into Austria. It is the gate of our advance." That answer sums up the mood in which Servia emerged from her two victorious wars. She was elated and still rather surprised by her own success. She saw the immediate future as a period of preparation for a fresh advance. But her conquests in the south were finished. Her next march would be into the west.

The National Spirit.
It is difficult for a West European, and above all for an Englishman, to realize the intensity of the national feeling which is the dominant passion of all the Balkan peoples. With us a man is a Liberal or a Tory, a Socialist, a suffragist, a Churchman or a freethinker nine times or ninety times for the one that he must remember that he is an Englishman. A Serb or a Greek thinks all the day and every day in terms of nationality. His church is but the nation in the light of eternity, his party politics are rival methods of realizing the national idea, his art and his music are conscious assertions of the national ideal. Nationality is his one ideal. There has been a change for the better during recent years in

the public life of Servia which to me, who had known her in the old days of King Alexander, was a continual surprise. The old frothy, complacent extravagance of national pride had become a spur to work and organization. The younger generation was throwing itself into movements for education and even combating the vice of drunkenness by temperance propaganda. Even the Church—always in the Balkans the last stratum of society to feel a new impulse—was attempting to make itself a moral force.

The Sarajevo Crime.
It is to me inconceivable that official Servia can have had any share in the murder at Sarajevo. It is hard to believe even that any considerable society, however hostile to Austria and however guilty of seditious propaganda in Bosnia, can have plotted so supreme a folly. But none the less the crime had its root in Servian nationalism and was a mad application of a logic which was deeply fixed in Servian minds.

To Servian nationalists this decidedly pro-Slav prince, who had married a Slav lady and intervened time after time to protect Slav minorities in Hungary, was an enemy far more formidable than any of the older generation of Austrian Imperialists. He stood for the Jesuit policy which had with varying success separated the Catholic South Slavs from the Orthodox Serbs. His ideal was a Western Slavonic world emancipated from German or Magyar domination, with a culture definitely Occidental yet in sentiment and language Slavonic, firmly attached to an Austrian Empire which would be a rival focus to Russia and to Servia in their national aspirations.

It was this subtle policy of dividing to govern, this attempt to lure the Servian race from its Eastern and Orthodox Orientalism, which explains a stupid and cowardly murder far more than the direct oppressions and the interference with their civil and political liberties of which the Bosnian Serbs with justice complained.

Servian Grievances.
The Austrian police, with its espionage, its censorship, and its steady policy directed to cutting all communications—personal, educational, or even commercial—with Belgrade, was certainly a hard master to the Bosnian Serbs. The agrarian policy of the Magyars was a continual menace to Servian agriculture. The old rankling grievance, newly revived in the creation of Albania that Servia had been shut off from her Adriatic outlet inspired much of the anti-Austrian sentiment. But the real spur to hasty tactics and violent plots was probably not so much Austrian oppression as the graver fear that a more statesmanlike policy might end, under the late Archduke's leadership, in dividing the Servian race not by boundaries merely but by sundered sentiments.

One cannot in this painful crisis feel a frank partisanship with either side. Servia defends the deeper moral right of racial unity where Austria stands only

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for the crude fact of an existing Empire based on force. Servia has been a bad neighbour to a Power which has provoked her by economic injuries and the insults of a bullying diplomacy added to the graver wrongs of conquest.

Women Open New Suffrage Office.

To carry on its campaign for the suffrage amendment in Pennsylvania, the Equal Franchise Society, of Philadelphia, has opened new headquarters at 35, South Ninth Street, opposite the Post Office Building. During the absence of Mrs. Wilfred Lewis, president of the society, a special committee on arrangements has had charge of the new headquarters. The members of the committee are: Mrs. Horatio Gates Lloyd, of Haverford, chairman; Mrs. Anna Lowenberg; Mrs. Lawrence Lewis; and Miss Caroline Katzenstein. Mrs. Wilfred Lewis will come here to-morrow to hold a conference with the committee. The Equal Franchise Society represents the educational side

of the suffrage movement. Its headquarters, therefore, will include a library, a reading table and a bureau of information. There will be classes in parliamentary law and in public speaking, noonday lectures, afternoon teas and evening meetings.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1914.

WAR AND FINANCE.

On the eve of the outbreak of the war, Mr. Charles Duguid, writing in the *Daily Mail*, made the pointed observation that in nowadays a matter of finance as well as of arms, adding that in a prolonged campaign financial resources would count as much as military skill. In considering the present war, and in seeking for an answer to the persistent query as to how long it will last, these remarks merit weighty consideration. We have become so apt to think and speak of wars merely as tests of military or naval preparedness and efficiency; that this other aspect of the question has been largely left out of account by the average layman. But in the case of the present conflict—in which all the great monied Powers of Europe are engaged—a little serious reflection will make it evident that this financial factor must have a very decided bearing on the length of the hostilities. That point was clearly in Mr. Lloyd George's mind when he remarked, only a couple of days ago, that "the last few hundred millions" might win the war.

In the article from which the opening observations are culled, Mr. Duguid has some interesting facts and figures on money and war. He quotes the amounts of coin and bullion held by the central banks of the five greatest Powers—all engaged in the present war—and points out that while our own central gold reserve is the smallest, it is, as a matter of fact, the most valuable, because it forms the backing of an immense volume of credit and international value. And he goes a step further when he argues that until this great credit system entirely falls to the ground, credit, rather than actual gold possession, must be the main source of the wherewithal for military operations. Further developing this line, the writer shows that Britain still commands a higher degree of credit than any Continental country, and figures which he quotes show that we can raise money on terms roughly 15 per cent. cheaper than Germany can.

Not must it be overlooked that during a great war each Power's credit is limited to its own territories and those of its friends and allies. And this is where the Triple Entente has the pull, for neither Austria nor Germany are now able to raise money in England and France, the world's greatest lending countries. Therefore, as Mr. Duguid well points out, as far as financial resources go, all the evidences are in favour of Great Britain and her allies. This is a most comforting reflection when we bear in mind the part which finance will undoubtedly play in the great struggle which is in progress on the battlefields of Europe.

The Sea-Serpent.

The sea-serpent was again reported at Home this summer, during the quiet news season. By now he will deeply have hidden his diminished head. It is a curious fact that the sea-serpent's appearances have generally been made in London papers. Can it be that provincial papers are more cautious than those of London? There is a fairly general belief that most of the stories of this sea-dwelling monster are manufactured, and it can do no harm now to admit that, just on ten years ago, the writer had a share in the manufacture of one. The sea-serpent was late that year, and two mischievous young men conceived the idea of bringing him to life. An old "salt" was manufactured and this "Old Salt" told, in the columns of a weekly Scots paper, how the monster had been seen doing his best to pull down a certain suspension bridge which spans a river flowing past an east coast town. That was the first act.

Leg Pulling.

In the second act "Old Salt" told his tale with greater wealth of detail, and the result was sent to a famous London daily. It swallowed the yarn without question, as was expected. Two days after, another London daily got on its track. It was disposed laconically to challenge the accuracy of the story. It appeared to think that "Old Salt's" imagination was too vivid for ordinary use, and it proved, in many heavy and scientific phrases, that if the sea-serpent had waggled itself so much as the writer of the tale alleged, it would have broken its back. (But, of course, it put the matter much more seriously and did not employ the word "waggled.") For a time the London papers were quite busy with the matter, till one of them discovered that originally the story appeared in a little Scots paper. A rat was then smelt—and promptly avoided. Incidentally, the affecting tale was never paid for, and is never likely to be. There is more fun than cash in leg-pulling.

The St. Leger.

By winning the St. Leger, Black Jester, Mr. J. B. Joel's brown colt, has justified the confidence placed in him by those who regarded him as a horse who could be relied upon to do good things. Last year he was out eight times, and was only twice unplaced, having two wins and four seconds to his credit. Kennymore, who won the Two Thousand Guineas this year, but who failed to show up in the Derby, was a disappointment, as he was beaten all the way by the winner. It is worth noticing, too, that neither Hapsburg, who was second in the Derby, nor Peter the Hermit, who turned up third in the same race, showed up on Wednesday. Sir John Thursty had two candidates in the field—Kennymore and Cressingham—but he had to be content with second and third places respectively.

YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

Dividend of 12 Per Cent.

Mr. E. Oro, manager of the Hongkong branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, informs us that he is in receipt of a telegram from the Head Office to the effect that at the half-yearly meeting of shareholders held at the Head Office of the bank, at Yokohama, on the 10th, inst., it was resolved to pay a dividend of 12 per cent. per annum for the half-year ended the 30th. June, 1914, to add to the reserve fund Yen 350,000 and to carry forward the sum of Yen 1,315,000 to the next account.

Troops to Fengtai. Recently Fengtai and vicinity have been rife with local brigands and have shown signs of disturbance. The Commander of the Gendarmerie has found it necessary to despatch a detachment of troops there to quell the disturbance and afford adequate protection to the inhabitants of that locality.

DAY BY DAY.

WHO OVERCOMES BY FORCE, HATH OVERCOME BUT HALF HIS FOE.—Milton.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 80; sunshiny.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 77; sunshiny.

The Mails.
English Mail.—Due per a.s. Saitette to-morrow at daylight.
English mail.—Closes per a.s. Sardinia to-morrow at 10 a.m.
Siberian Mail.—Closes per a.s. Anhui to-morrow at 4 p.m.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 35 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 35 published.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 9.13-16d.

Parsee New Year.
To-morrow is New Year's Day with the Parsees.

Band Night.
The band of the 74th Panjab is to play at the Peak Club to-morrow night.

Hotel Meeting.
The meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong Hotel Company takes place to-morrow at 12.15 p.m.

Chinese Passengers.
The s.s. Derwent arrived from Saigon to-day with 197 Chinese passengers.

To Consignees.
Consignees of cargo by the s.s. Carnarvonshire are reminded that goods remaining undelivered after to-morrow will be subject to rent.

8,000 Lottery Tickets.
Eight thousand lottery tickets were found on the person of a Chinese walking in Queen's Road Central, yesterday. At the Police Court this morning he was remanded until Wednesday next.

Special Police.
The Captain Superintendent of Police requests that the Special Constables, who have been demobilised in the Central District, will return their equipment to stores. This does not apply to the Peak.

Yarn Market Dull.
Messrs. Polishwalla and Kotwall report as follows:—There is no change to report in the yarn market, no business passing from first hands. It is satisfactory to state, however, that deliveries are being fairly maintained.

Mr. Goldring's Condition.
On enquiry at the Government Civil Hospital this afternoon we were informed that Mr. P.W. Goldring's condition remains unchanged. Mr. Goldring is suffering from typhoid fever.

Alleged Embezzlement.
After having been to Canton, with it is alleged, £700 in his possession, said to belong to the Woo Yuen Bank, the accountant, Fong Nam, returned to the Colony to visit some friends. He was arrested on a charge of embezzlement and brought up at the Police Court this morning. He was represented by Mr. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, while Mr. G. Heywood prosecuted. A remand until Friday next was ordered.

Bijou Theatre.
A good programme was offered at the Bijou last night. The pictures included a magnificent representation of Swedish winter sports and a new "Willes" story, deliciously comic. The Gibson Girls, who are making a return visit to the Bijou, gave half a dozen songs in fine form. Both ladies have good voices and a fine stage presence; and those who go to hear them sing and see them dance will want to go again. On Saturday "The Trapper's Mistake" will be screened for the first time.

For the Prince of Wales' Fund.
Readers are reminded that the grand benefit performance takes place to-morrow at the Victoria, on behalf of the Prince of Wales' Fund. One of the chief attractions of the programme will be a sensational wire act by La Belle Cora, who is drawing big crowds to this theatre by her clever turns. The performance is under the patronage of Her Excellencies the Governor, the Vice-Admiral and the General Officer Commanding. The Band of the 25th Panjab will be in attendance.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

THE DEFEATED RIGHT WING

Some Prophets Who were Wide of the Mark.

So far the big battle appears to have gone our way about as nicely as could be asked for. The German right wing has been defeated, after once again tasting the mettle of the British troops, and the troops composing the defeated wing appear to be looking seven ways for help and safety. German fugitives from the battle are crowding the forest between Courtrai and Herseur, says a cable to-day, and sixty thousand Germans are hurrying through Belgium, to assist the defeated right wing in France. It is to be feared that it will take more than sixty thousand men to pull together a wing which has apparently been not only beaten but badly beaten. If the centre and the right wing can follow up the good work without undue delay, the beginning of the end should be dawning for the Germans. They are already weakened in the army Belgium to assist that of France, and what will happen to them when they are forced to weaken the French army on purposes more effectively to meet the Russian advance? The final day of reckoning may be not so far off after all.

Untried Troops.

Something was said in this column, a day or two ago, regarding more or less untried British troops. Just about one hundred years ago Britain placed a force in Belgium, and it is worth remembering that, although the country had just emerged from a long period of most successful war, the troops which made up that expeditionary force were, many of them, untried men. The hardened veterans of the Peninsula War had been very largely wasted in the war with the newly-formed United States, and the troops which fought at Waterloo included a considerable number of recruits. Much the same has happened to-day. As was the case in the 1815 campaign, the larger part of our soldiers are new to war, though among them is a fair proportion of men who have seen active service—much larger proportion, in fact, than is the case in the armies either of our allies or of the Germans. That is a point which is worth attention, and it is not unlikely that this has had something to do with the superiority which British soldiers have shown so far as the war has gone. But they would have shown it in any case, we may be sure.

Missing the Target.

Some of the Home papers—notably the more solid (and stolid) weeklies—have come something of a nasty cropper over their war prophecies. On August 1, for instance, the *Sphere* ventured the opinion that "the chances of war are heavily against Serbia." Serbia's one hope appears to be the difficult nature of the country, otherwise she cannot oppose for a moment the advance of 250,000 troops supported by 800 pieces of artillery. Yet Serbia did defeat the Austrians, almost as soon as they had crossed the border at Sobatz. Then, again, the *Nation*, in its issue of the same date, opened with the following words:—"It is safe to say that there has been no crisis in which the public opinion of the English people has been so definitely opposed to war as it is at this moment." Later, it says:—"A Minister who led this country into war would be responsible for a war as causeless and unpopular as any war in history, and he would cease to lead the Liberal party." If the writer of those words does not give up the business of prophecy he will have no reputation left to speak of shortly.

Brigandage in Honan.

In consequence of the increased brigandage in certain parts of Honan the American consulate has advised missionaries who are going to stations near scenes of their depredations to leave their wives and families behind at the summer resorts.

PRESS OPINION IN AMERICA.

The Responsibilities of Great Britain.

The following are extracts from editorial articles published in the *New York Times*, the leading daily in New York, from Aug. 3 to Aug. 6.

The Island Kingdom literally lives by and through commerce, an essential part of which is the food that enters her ports, and it is a tremendous responsibility for any Government of England to permit the command of the near seas to pass to hostile hands. Unless the facts as they are now reported over the censored lines are changed, that responsibility now faces the Asquith Government. Still more clearly does it do so if it be true that British merchant ships have been seized by German war vessels.

No humane heart can fail to be distressed and horrified by the results that must follow on the entrance into the mad struggle of the enlightened and progressive nation with which we are bound by such close ties. But the present Ministry of the United Kingdom are not bellicose, and if they decide that that entrance is unavoidable, we must feel that they have acted with clear minds and under a deep sense of their accountability.

Foremost in the public mind stands the obligation of England under the Triple Entente; but with this, and hardly less important, is the obligation and need of England to defend the neutrality of Belgium. Each strengthens the other. The force of the two is irresistible. Great Britain, fully armed, with her army and navy in complete preparation, acknowledges duties that can be met only by the use certainly of the navy, possibly of the army as well.

Germany the Aggressor.

Meanwhile, by the action of Germany a state of war exists between Germany and England, and here again, as plainly as in the case of Russia and of France, Germany is the aggressor. Her grievance against England is that the Government of that country announced its purpose to respect and to maintain the neutrality of Belgium, as it was bound—equally with Germany herself—to do. No German right, no legitimate German interest, was interfered with when England summoned the Government of Berlin to observe its solemn obligation as to Belgium. The German Emperor simply was notified that treaties could not be torn to shreds in order to open to his armies an easier line of attack upon France, the intimate and avowed friend of Great Britain. Not content with refusing this summons, Germany replies to it by a declaration of war against Great Britain, to which it adds a cynically contemptuous note to the Belgian Government.

German Dictation.

Since Austria-Hungary began its assault upon Serbia, Germany has openly entered upon war against Russia, France, and Great Britain. She has challenged practically the whole of Europe to submit to her dictation and has set in motion her mighty military machinery to enforce that dictation. Three Great Powers in Europe have accepted the challenge, and in the Far East Japan announces her readiness to range her forces in defence of the British interests in that quarter of the globe. The struggle that impends will be tremendous. Its outcome no one can confidently predict. But it is significant that in the confusion in which Europe has been plunged the two great representative democracies of England and France have borne themselves with the greatest calm and dignity and sense of international responsibility. Observing in letter and in spirit the neutrality to which the United States is bound, it is still open to us to expect and to wish that the sway of autocracy shall not, in the end, be strengthened.

Through Evil Good May Come.

At the conclusion of this war permanent peace can be assured to Europe only through the overthrow of the Hohenzollern, Hapsburg, and Romanoff dynasties. Emperors who govern by "divine right" are in this age not merely a monstrous anachronism, they are a menace, since great and progressive changes of the war.

A POPULAR WAR.

Enthusiasm in Russia.

On interviewing a passenger who has just travelled from St. Petersburg, I learned that Danish and Swedish ships are running freely between the Russian capital and ports in Denmark and Sweden, whilst travelling across Russia is as easy as ever, the only difficulty being that scheduled time is not kept. Mobilisation throughout Russia is taking place, apoc, and all troops appear in buoyant spirits and have enthusiastic send-offs. Intense hatred towards Germans is everywhere very marked, and, in contrast with the late Russo-Japanese conflict, this war is very popular, and every city is responding magnificently to the appeal for funds. The request of the Metropolitan, Bishop of Moscow to the Czar to allow him to become a soldier and see active service, a request which was immediately granted, will have a considerable effect throughout Russia, where religious zeal, especially during war time, is everywhere prevalent.

The Czar and the Royal party have returned to St. Petersburg from their trip to Moscow, where they received an enthusiastic welcome from the people. According to telegraphic advice most of the time was spent attending religious services held in all the principal edifices of worship. These services were attended by the overflowing thousands who were content to remain outside and wait, till the principal streets were crowded and all places of business closed. The solemn oath to fight to the end was again repeated. Russia may suffer at the beginning but she is preparing to put into the field an overwhelming force of men, willing to lay down their lives for their country, and through force of numbers and inexhaustible resources, victory will finally rest with her.

An evening or two ago the Japanese colony held a demonstration.

The Russian, Japanese, British, Belgian and French Consulates were visited, and much enthusiasm prevailed, crowds of Russians accompanying the procession, whilst the principal streets were thronged with people.—*N. O. Daily News*.

perous peoples, against their own interest, may at any time be forced into a war for dynastic interest, as what is now going on in Europe shows. It will be recalled that it was the Sovereigns of Russia, Austria, and Prussia who in 1815 formed that conspiracy against human freedom known as the Holy Alliance. . . . The business of government belonged to divinely appointed kings, the people were merely the things to be governed, so the crowned heads, disregarding ties of race and blood and nationality, cut and caved the European States to suit their interests. It was an Imperial policy that dictated the seizure of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria in violation of the Berlin Treaty; it was in pursuance of an Imperial policy that Austria began the present war against Serbia. That act brought into play other dynastic forces, and the succeeding events which have involved so great a part of the civilized world in war inevitably followed.

It was inevitable, that Russia should take measures to check the Austrian advances in the Balkans; she would have taken the same measures when Austria annexed Bosnia and Herzegovina had she not been restrained by Germany. It was inevitable that Germany should arm in support of her ally against Russia, and equally inevitable that she should prepare for the expected assault of France; the ally of Russia. England's participation was made inevitable by German mobilization against France and by German invasion of Belgium.

It is all a rather daring speculation, but the assumption is sound and certain that Europe will not see firm, assured and lasting peace until the outworn dynastic system shall give place to government of, by, and for the people, whose interests will be not for the propping of thrones, but for the development of industry and commerce. That change, if it comes, will be one of the compensations of the war.

INDIA AND THE WAR.

Loyalty Demonstrated
Everywhere.

The following items are from
the *Advocate of India*—

Anglo-Indian Nurses.
Allahabad, August 8.
A register is being opened for
Anglo-Indian women willing to
go out as nurses during the war.

Indian Loyalty.
India is ready and prepared to
play the part that may be assigned
to her with loyalty and devo-
tion, and she trusts that the
events of the next few months
will bring her and England much
closer than hitherto. England's
enemy is India's enemy, and
England's cause is India's. India
will spare no sacrifice in support
of the glorious British arms, to
which we wish added honours,
lustre and triumph.—*The Parac.*
Cotton Association Rooms Closed.
The Directors resolved that the
rooms of the Bombay Cotton
Trade Association, Ltd., should be
closed from September 8, and
that no trading shall take place.

The above resolution to hold
good until Monday, 17th inst., or
until such time as Liverpool or
any of the American cotton
markets re-open.

Bombay's Cotton Trade.
A meeting of cotton merchants,
maccadam and brokers was held
at Bombay on the 8th inst. in the
hall of the Cotton Exchange at
Colaba when Mr. Purshotumdas
Thakurdas presided. The chair-
man drew the attention of those
present to the resolution passed
at a previous meeting, of keeping
the business closed till the 17th
instant and exhorted those present
to abide by that resolution.

The meeting unanimously re-
solved that all those present agree
to do no forward business till the
17th instant or till the Liverpool
and American markets resume
business.

Germans in Bombay.
The request made by some of
the Germans in Bombay, through
Mr. Henry D. Baker, Consul for
America, who is looking after
German interests at Bombay,
asking permission of Government
that they may be allowed to leave
Bombay by the P. and O. mail
steamer for Germany, has been
refused. All the German reservists
who are in Bombay will have to
report to the Officer Commanding,
Bombay Brigade, and give their
parole.

Mr. Baker has requested all
Americans in Bombay who have
not as yet registered at the Con-
sulate to do so immediately and
has warned them of the penalty of
sending any military or naval
information out of India.

Bombay Millowners' Association.

A special general meeting of
the Bombay Millowners' Association
was held on the 7th inst.

The chairman, Mr. Narotam
Morarji Gokaldas, in opening the
proceedings said—

Before we begin the proceed-
ings of the meeting, allow me to
say that in common with our
fellow subjects in all parts of the
country we deeply deplore the
state of hostility into which our
quarrelsome and beloved Majesty,
King Emperor George V, has been
forced in order to protect those
smaller kingdoms whose neutral-
ity has been so ruthlessly
violated, and secure to them that
guarantee which has been so long
ratified by treaty. In this
honourable and righteous strug-
gle in which England, in spite of
all persuasive diplomacy, has
been involved, we fervently pray
that by the mercy of Providence
there may be vouchsafed complete
victory to her arms, leading to
tranquillity at an early date.

Meanwhile it is the duty of us all
to declare that we are all more
than ever attached to the British
Throne and give expression to
our whole-hearted devotion and
unswerving allegiance to our Im-
perial Majesty the King Emperor.

In connection with the form of
country piece goods contract
which was adopted at a meeting
on the 31st March last, it was re-
solved, that in view of the action
which the Association proposed
to take in reference to the form
of contract in future, the resolu-
tion of the 31st March should be
rescinded.

Loyal Indians.

Lahore, August 7.

A public meeting of citizens of

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

time to entrench properly, but the troops were magnificent against
terrible fire. It was apparent at 3.30 in the afternoon that retire-
ment was essential to avoid serious loss. The retreat was effected
with the greatest intrepidity. The enemy suffered too heavily to
pursue energetically.

The Field-Marshal pays a special tribute to General Sir H.L.
Smith-Dorrien for saving the Left Wing of the Army on the 26th
August.

Loyal Gurkhas.

Sept. 9, 9.45 p.m.

Lord Crewe, Secretary of State for India, has announced, that
the Gurkhas will participate in the campaign.

More War News Promised.

Sept. 9, 9.45 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. R. McKenna, Home Secretary,
announced that at the Cabinet's request he will assume respon-
sibility for the Official Press Bureau. Additional officers will be
appointed to Field-Marshal Sir John French's staff to obtain full
and prompt accounts of the operations.

Austrian Retreat.

Sept. 10, 10.30 p.m.

A Russian communique says:—We attacked the Austrian Army
at Tomaszovo from three directions. The Austrians retreated in
disorder, pursued by the Russians.

Austrian and German troops were dislodged from fortified
positions near Lublin, and retired southward.

Japanese War Budget.

Sept. 9, 9.45 p.m.

The Japanese House of Peers unanimously passed the War
Budget.

Armed British Merchantman Wrecked.

Sept. 10, 12.40 a.m.

The Admiralty announces that the armed merchant cruiser
Oceanic was wrecked off the North Coast of Scotland, and is a total
loss. All the officers and crew were saved.

[The Oceanic was a White Star liner. Built in 1890, her gross
tonnage was 17,274, and her speed 21 knots.]

The Defence of Mauthege.

The following official telegram to H. E. the Governor has been
courteously supplied to us for publication:—

London, Sept 8th.

The following has been issued by the French War Office:—

Sept. 7th.

The left wing of the Allied Armies has progressed practically
without any opposition. On our centre in the neighbourhood of
Verdun the Allied troops have met with partial successes. Round
Paris advanced defence forces have been engaged in the district of
the Ourcq, the result of which has been favourable.

The Minister of War has addressed the following telegram to
the Governor of Mauthege:—

In the name of the Government of the Republic and the
whole country I send to the heroic defenders of Mauthege
and to its valiant population an expression of my profound
admiration. I know that you will not shrink from offering a
prolonged resistance until the hour arrives that I am able to
proclaim your deliverance. The Commander-in-Chief has
mentioned the Governor of Mauthege in his despatches for his
brilliant defence.

The Anglo-French forces have taken many prisoners, including
a battalion of infantry, a mitrailleuse company and many caissons.

TELEGRAMS.

PARLIAMENT.

GOVERNMENT PLANS.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received Sept. 11.

Mr. Asquith will to-morrow
make a statement concerning
Parliamentary business. It is
believed that the Home Rule and
Welsh Disestablishment Bills will
be placed on the Statute Book
with a Suspensory Bill postpon-
ing their operation.

Lahore will be held at the Town
Hall to-morrow evening for the
purpose of assuring the Panjabis
resolve to help Great Britain in
every possible way in the war
and of their unflinching loyalty
and devotion.

Lucknow, August 7.

Talukdars of Oudh have tele-
graphed to the Viceroy placing
their entire resources at His
Majesty's disposal and praying
for the crushing defeat of his
enemies.

French India Mobilises.

Pondicherry, August 7.
A proclamation has been issued
ordering mobilisation throughout
French India with effect from the
2nd August. At present some 15
or 20 Europeans in Pondicherry
are affected, and are expected to
leave by the next boat for Saigon
and thence to France. A large
number of priests from the French
Mission have also been asked to
be in readiness to proceed to
France at an early date.

Warning to Publishers.

Simla, Aug. 7.

It is notified that in view of
the recent declaration of war with
Germany, and the extreme neces-
sity of maintaining secrecy
regarding military and naval

movements, the Governor-General
proposes to promulgate the
ordinance prohibiting the publi-
cation of news relating to the
movements and dispositions of
His Majesty's forces, or to works
undertaken for the defence of the
British Empire, save where such
information has been supplied
for publication by Government,
or has been approved by a Gov-
ernment censor.

Any contraventions of the pro-
visions of the ordinance will con-
stitute an offence, an any
matters so published will be
liable to confiscation. Prosecu-
tions under the ordinance will
only be allowed upon complaints
made, or under authority from
the Governor-General in Council,
a local Government or an officer
empowered in this behalf by the
Governor-General-in-Council, and
will be triable only by district,
sub-divisional, or presidency
magistrates.

The ordinance is designed as a
measure of precaution in excep-
tional circumstances of great
gravity. It is hoped that local
co-operation of the press upon
which the Government of India
confidently rely, will render any
recourse to its provisions unneces-
sary.

Prayers for Success of the
British Arms.

Madras, Aug. 7.

The Sheriff of Madras has tele-
graphed to the Private Secretary
to the Viceroy the following:—
Pray convey to H. E. the
Viceroy on behalf of the citizens
of Madras the profound loyalty
of all classes and creeds to the
Government of all His Imperial
Majesty. They are offering their
devout prayers to the Almighty
for the success of the British
arms, and are ready for any
sacrifice for the sake of King and
Empire.

The Brightest Jewel.

Writing on India and the war,
the *Madras Mail* says:—The
Indian press, with one voice, has
acclaimed the loyalty of the

DAIRY FARM NEWS.
NOTICE.

We beg to notify our cus-
tomers that on and after 14th
inst. our amended prices (as
approved by the Food Com-
mittee) will come into force.

All existing price lists are
hereby cancelled.

Amended copies can now be
had on application.

THE DAIRY FARM Co., Ltd.

SEPTEMBER, 1914.

Indian people and there is not
the faintest shadow of doubt that
in circumstances of this kind
India is in a position to offer
service to the King-Emperor that
is second to none. It is a proud
position to be in, a position that
justifies the claim that has been
made for her as the brightest jewel
in the Imperial Crown.

The *Indian Patriot* says:—
The people of India will be pre-
pared to bear any responsibility
and any burden, which may be
needed, to enable Great Britain
to maintain her prestige and
meet her obligations in her great
undertaking, and the princes of
India, every one of them, with-
out hesitation, will place all the
resources they can command at
the disposal of the Imperial
Government.

Proposal to Raise an Armenian
Company.
Calcutta, August 11.

A meeting of Anglo-Indians of
Calcutta was held last evening
for the purpose of forming an
Anglo-Indian volunteer regiment
for active service. After the
meeting was over, one hundred
and twenty-five names were
enrolled.

It is proposed to form an
Armenian volunteer company in
Calcutta to be attached to one of
the volunteer corps.

Moslems Loyal to British Crown.
Calcutta, August 11.

An emergency meeting of the
Bengal Presidency Moslem
League was held on Sunday. It
was resolved at the meeting that
the following telegram be sent to
the Private Secretary to the
Viceroy and the Governor:—

Bengal Presidency Moslem
League beg to assure the Govern-
ment of the steadfast and devoted
loyalty of the Moslems to the
British Crown, and of their
readiness to place their services
at the disposal of the Government.

Parsees at Prayer.

The Parsee community of
Bombay assembled in large
numbers in the Wadiaji's Fire
Temple at Chhandan Wadi to offer
prayers for the success of the
British arms. The gathering
was as large as it was representa-
tive, and included many ladies.
Samsah-ul-Ulma Dastur Darab
conducted the prayer in Avesta, the
whole assembly standing up and
joining in. The Dastur then ex-
horted the community to show
loyalty at this juncture.

Samsah-ul-Ulma Dr. Jivanji
Modi read the following message
to be sent to the Viceroy through
His Excellency the Governor on
behalf of the community, which
was approved:—

Sir Jamshedji Jijibhai, Baro-
net, will convey to His Excellency
the Governor of Bombay an
expression of the deep devotion
and loyalty of the Parsee com-
munity to the Throne of England
as desired by the Parsees of
Bombay, at the Wadiaji's Fire-
temple assembled, to say prayers
for victory of the British arms.

Pondicherry Enthusiasts.

On Thursday at Pondicherry,
after the band on the Place
Dupleix was over, a large gather-
ing assembled in front of the
statue of Dupleix. The flags of
France, England and Russia were
unfurled while the band played
the national anthems of the three
nations. Vigorous cheers were
given, and the band having
struck up a stirring march, a
procession was formed, which
headed by the flags of the allies,
proceeded towards Government
House.

Here a halt was made, the
national anthems being again
played amidst rounds of cheering
while fireworks were let off.
From this place the procession
turned its steps to the British
Consulate where the popular
Consul appearing on the balcony
was given a hearty ovation.

In response to this Mr. A. H.
Deane, speaking in French, said
how deeply touched he was by
this public manifestation of
friendliness and unity between
the two great nations. He added
that he was happy and proud to
be able to say that Great Britain
had joined France in the sacred
cause of justice and liberty, not
forgetting, of course Russia, who
had united her arms with the
former, in order to crush their
common foe. Having wished
success to the arms of the Triple
Entente, he called for three
cheers which were lustily given.

Once more the national
anthems were played and the
procession having proceeded
through the main streets of the
town returned to the statue of
Dupleix where it broke up
amidst cheers.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENTS.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE, COLOMBO
and STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"KAGA MARU,"

having arrived from the above
ports, Consignees of Cargo are
hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed and placed at
their risk in the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf & Godown Com-
pany's Godowns at Kowloon,
where each consignment will be
sorted out mark by mark and deli-
very can be obtained as soon as
the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried
on unless instructions are given
to the contrary before noon, to-
day.

Goods not cleared by the 17th
September, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left
in the Godowns for examination
by the Consignee's and the Co.'s
representatives at an appointed
hour. All claims must be pre-
sented within ten days of the
steamer's arrival here, after
which date they cannot be re-
cognized. No claims will be
admitted after the goods have left
the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1914.

NOTICE.

TO-MORROW, Saturday 12th
inst., being Parsee New Year
Day, our store will be closed at
noon on that day. Customers
are kindly requested to send in
their orders before that time.

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions from Dr. Bell
to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY,

the 18th September 1914, com-
mencing at 2.30 p.m. at the
Superintendent's House, Govern-
ment Civil Hospital.

The Whole of His Valuable
Household Furniture,

comprising:—
DRAWING ROOM, DINING
ROOM and BEDROOM FURNI-
TURE, etc.

also

A few pieces of Canton Black-
wood ware.

On view from Thursday the
17th September.

Catalogues will be issued.

Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
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& CO. LTD.
Telephone No. 29.
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS.



"VIYELLA"
SHIRTS

WITH COLLARS TO MATCH.

"Viyella" Flannel is so finished that
it cannot shrink, and it is soft, durable and
of beautiful appearance.

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(Next Door to Thos Cook & Son)

DAY and NIGHT WEAR.

OUR "SHIRTS" AND "PYJAMAS"

are as well made as it is possible to make them. We stock
them in an unusually wide range of
exclusive and refined patterns in

CAMBRIC, TAFFETA, FLANNEL AND CELLULAR.

Let us show them to you.

W. M. POWELL, LTD. HIGH-CLASS
GENTLEMEN'S
OUTFITTERS.

J. ULLMANN & CO.
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS.
LARGE SELECTION OF
WRIST WATCHES
FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN.
Prices Right.
ALL WATCHES SOLD BY US ARE FULLY GUARANTEED.
J. ULLMANN & CO. CORNER OF FLOWER
STREET.

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GREAT "ALLISON" ENGLISH
PIANO

HIGH CLASS INSTRUMENT

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PRICE OF A CHEAP ONE.

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UNTO HIS
MAJESTY."

DRINK IT IN

"KING
GEORGE IV"
SCOTCH
WHISKY

THE TOP NOTCH
OF SCOTCH.

THE RULING BRAND
THROUGHOUT THE BRI-
TISH EMPIRE.

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PANY, LIMITED,
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Monteagle	30th Sept.

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The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

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"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA," "EMPERESS OF ASIA" via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA," "EMPERESS OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port £85.

"MONTAGLE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.
Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

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Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

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Destination.	Subject to Alteration	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, & Port Said.....		Kashima Maru Capt. Yagi	(WEDNES., 23rd Sept., at 10 a.m.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimidzu and Yokohama....		Awa Maru Capt. T. Hori	(TUES., 22nd Sept., at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.....		Tango Maru Capt. Sekine Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	(WED., 23rd Sept., at noon. (WEDNES., 23rd Sept., at 10 a.m.
CALCUTTA via S'hai, Penang & Rangoon.....		Kawachi Maru Capt.	(MONDAY, 21st Sept.
BOMBAY via S'hai, Penang and Colombo.....		Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura	(MONDAY, 14th Sept.
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama.....		Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	(TUESDAY, 22nd Sept., at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI, Moji & Kobe.....		Penang Maru Capt. Murazumi	(SATURDAY, 19th Sept.
Kobe & Yokohama.....		Kaga Maru Capt.	(FRIDAY, 11th Sept., at 4 p.m.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

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SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA	Kobe	MOJI	NAGASAKI
Return.	\$135	\$122	\$108	\$95
2nd class.....	\$ 81	\$ 75	\$ 65	\$ 57

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T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI.....	Anhui	13th Sept. at 4 light
NINGPO & S'hai.....	Kashio	15th Sept. at 4 light
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	Taming	15th Sept. at 4 p.m.
H'ow & H'PHONG.....	Kaifong	16th Sept. at 10 a.m.
WWEI & TIENSIN.....	Kueichow	17th Sept. at noon
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....	Teian	22nd Sept. at 4 p.m.

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These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong 11th Sept., 1914.

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Agent for

Hongkong, South China, Indo-China and Philippines Islands.

Office—Hotel Mansions, Third Floor, No. 12a and 14.

Telephone No. 1224

P.O. Box 472.

Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF.

Agent.

Hongkong, Aug. 5, 1914.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	May sail on or about	To	Will leave on or about
Tilbodas.....	JAPAN	1st half Sept.	JAVA	1st half Sept.
Tilroem.....	JAVA	1st half Sept.	S'hai	2nd half Sept.
Tilwong.....	JAVA	1st half Sept.	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.
Tilmanock.....	S'hai	2nd half Sept.	JAVA	2nd half Sept.
Tiljatap.....	JAPAN	2nd half Sept.	JAVA	2nd half Sept.
Tilkebang.....	JAVA	2nd half Sept.	S'hai	1st half Oct.
Tilpanas.....	JAVA	1st half Oct.	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.
Tilmahi.....	JAVA	2nd half Oct.	S'hai	2nd half Oct.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

15

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	From N'saki, Tues., 20th Sept.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" N'saki, Tues., 6th Oct.
Chiyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	" H'kong, Tues., 20th Oct.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH-AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Saiyo Maru 14,000 - 14 knots Tues., 6th October.

Thence by TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.
For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans.....	2nd Sept.	25th Sept., 10 a.m.
Eastern.....	14th Sept.	9th Oct., "
Aldenharn.....	3rd Oct.	30th Oct., "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan.....	J. W. Evans	FRI., 11th Sept. at 11 a.m.
Haiyang.....	A. E. Hodgins	FRI., 18th Sept. at 11 a.m.
Haimun.....	A. H. Stewart	WED., 16th Sept. at 11 a.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Haimun..... | A. H. Stewart... | SUN., 13th Sept. at 10 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, LaPrak & Co.

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Saving Life at Sea.

When the Select Committee of the House of Commons discussed the Merchant Shipping Bill, Mr. John Burns made an important statement when the clause dealing with the supplementary provisions for saving life on passenger steamers in case of accident was reached. The Board of Trade were preparing a scheme, he said, by which panels would be formed at the principal ports of persons capable of examining seamen as to their efficiency in boat work. The panels would probably consist of retired sea captains, who would be paid by fees. The examination would be a practical one and directed to ascertain whether men on board could handle boats, and would take place either on board or, where necessary, at special testing stations provided by the Board of Trade. A sailing fee would be charged, and if the man passed he would get a certificate as a boat hand.

London's New Big Dock.

In the summer of 1912 the construction was commenced of the new deep-water dock to the south of the Royal Albert dock, which forms the most important item in the Port of London Authority's programme of extension and improvements now in course of being carried out. Although the contract with S. Pearson and Son contemplates a period of four years for its completion, considerable progress has already been made with the work, and it is even now apparent that a magnificent addition to the existing dock system is in course of realization. The scheme provides for an enclosed water area of sixty-five feet. Such figures suggest a very large amount of preliminary excavation work.

Comparative Cost of U.S. Navy.

We frequently hear deplored the fact that the armaments of the naval powers of the world are so very expensive to keep up, but our naval expenditures which average about \$140,000,000 annually, are really very modest when compared, for instance, with the sums of money that are annually sent out of the country by immigrants to their relatives in the home country, and which amount to \$400,000,000 a year, and the \$300,000,000 a year paid annually into foreign pockets to carry our foreign commerce. It is also asserted we pay more for tyres for our automobiles than we do for our Navy, that the moving pictures cost us twice as much as does the Navy, and that the states of New York and Massachusetts have more licensed chauffeurs than the total number of soldiers and sailors in the United States service. All of these expenditures are right enough in their way, and are only cited here to show that our Navy, of which we have every reason to be very proud, is not the terribly expensive thing in comparison that those who oppose its being kept up to an adequate measure would have us believe. And what a bulwark of safety it is in a time like the present, when we do not know what a day may bring forth in regard to the much-vaunted Mexican situation.—N. Y. Marine Journal.

Marine Insurance Rates at Osaka.

The marine insurance rates at Osaka, which were on the decline from the 14th ult., have been somewhat stiffened since Japan's definition of her attitude to Germany.

The standard rates quoted at Osaka on the 17th ult. were as under—

	For Y110 insured.
To	Yen
Australia.....	5 or above
India.....	4-5
Hongkong.....	2
Shanghai.....	1-1.50
Dairen.....	2
America.....	3

However, in view of there being nothing beyond almost nominal risk from the direction of the German warships in Far Eastern waters, the above mentioned tariff, which is excessively high, is being brought down to the normal level.

Oyster, Fresh, Fried or Stewed
Finden Haddock, Kippers etc.
ALEXANDRA CAFE

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals, taking passengers and cargo at current rates.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Aug. 31, 1914.

Agents.

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VCEUX ROAD, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI: 2-3, Fochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
TAIYUAN.....	12th Sept.	16th Sept.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Kwongsang	Fri., 11th Sept. at noon
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 12th Sept. at 2 p.m.
SPORE, Pang & Ocutia	Yatsing	Sat., 12th Sept. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Cheongshing	Sun., 13th Sept. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Taksang	Sun., 13th Sept. at d'light
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Tues., 15th Sept. at noon
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 19th Sept. at 2 p.m.
SPORE, Pang & Ocutia	Namsang	Sat., 19th Sept. at 2 p.m.
YAMA, Kobe & Moji	Kumsang	Sat., 19th Sept. at 2 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang," and "Laisang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Fooksang," "Kumsang," "Lovat" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
 * Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 † Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei, Taingtau.
 ‡ Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Data, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.
 For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215.

General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
Subject to change without Notice.

"Shire" Line Service.—Homeyard.

For Steamers... Date of Sailing
LONDON & ANTWERP... Carnarvonshire4th Sept.

Trans-Pacific "Shire" & "Glen" Joint Service.

VICTORIA, VVER, S'TLE,
 TACOMA & PLAND...
 VICTORIA, VVER, S'TLE,
 TACOMA & PLAND... Cardiganshire30th Sept.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215 (Sub. Ex. No. 9).

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.
 For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215.

Agents.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG, Ltd.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS
FORGEWORKERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CON-
STRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE
 AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.
 Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships,
 Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of
 Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 78'7" x 88' x 34'6"
 Pumps empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons
 displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most
 efficient results.

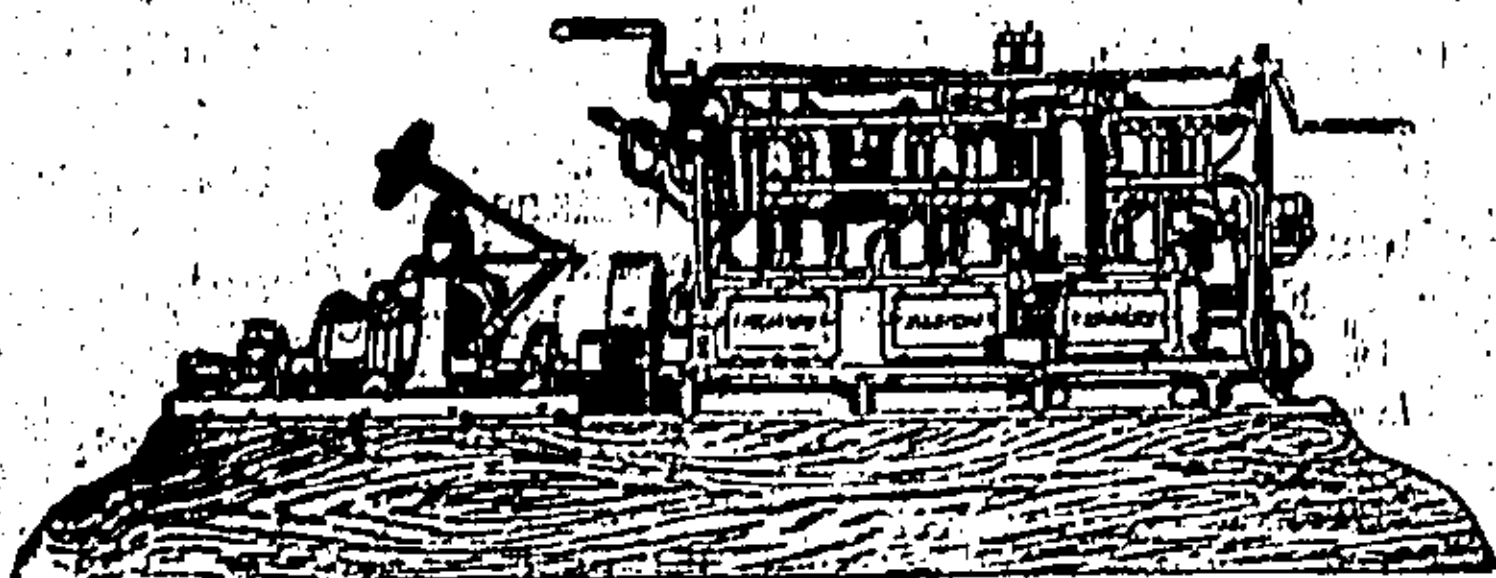
100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVER-
 HEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.
 50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes,
 Rivets, etc.

AGENTS for: JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2

150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.



O.G. type Motor and Reserve Gear.

B.H.P. Paraffin 70. Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN
BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE
CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR
VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN, AGENTS

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOODOCK"

TELEPHONE No. 221.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination:	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To Be Despatched.
London, via Usual Ports of Call	Sardinia	P. & O.	12, Sept.
Marseilles via S'goa, S'pore, Obo,	Cordillere	M. M.	14, Sept.
Port Said			
Marseilles via Saigon, S'pore,	Folynesian	M. M.	29, Sept.
Colombo, Port Said			
London & A'werp via S'pore etc.	Namur	P. & O.	14, Oct.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San Francisco via S'hai &c.	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	15, Sept.
San Francisco via Keelung,			
Shanghai and Japan &c.	Mongolia	P. M. Co.	15, Sept.
Vancouver via S'hai & Japan &c.	E. of India	C. P. R.	16, Sept.
V'toria, B.C., & T'mavia S'hai &c.	Mexico M.	O. S. K.	16, Sept.
V'ia B.C.S'te via K'lung, S'hai &c.	Awa M.	N. Y. K.	22, Sept.
New York	Ghazee	D. & C.	28, Sept.
Vancouver via S'hai, Japan etc.	Monteagle	C. P. R.	30, Sept.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle,	Cardigan-		
Tacoma & Portland	shire	J. M. Co.	30, Sept.
V'ia B.C., T'ma via K'lung, Japan	Chicago M.	O. S. K.	1, Oct.
Mexican, Peruvian and Chile			
Ports via Japan	Seiyo M.	T. K. K.	3, Oct.
Victoria, B.C. & S'te, etc.	Yokohama	N. Y. K.	8, Oct.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14, Nov.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	16, Sept.
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	23, Sept.
Australian Ports via Manila	St. Albans	G. L. Co.	25, Sept.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Kobe	Tosa M.	N. Y. K.	12, Sept.
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	13, Sept.
Swatow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	14, Sept.
Bombay via S'pore, & Colombo	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	14, Sept.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	15, Sept.
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	15, Sept.
Ningpo & Shanghai	Kashing	B. & S.	15, Sept.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Penang M.	N. Y. K.	19, Sept.
Swatow	Haimun	D. L. Co.	19, Sept.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	19, Sept.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Candia	P. & O.	20, Sept.
Bombay via S'pore, Port S'ham,			
Penang & Colombo	Luzon M.	O. S. K.	20, Sept.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	21, Sept.
S'pore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.	Riojun M.	D. & C.	23, Sept.
Bombay via Straits & Colombo	Nubia	P. & O.	22, Sept.
Singapore, Mauritius and South			
African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, Oct.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Tibodas	J. C. J. L.	1, half A.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c.	Timahi	J. C. J. L.	1, half A.
Japan	Tibodas	J. C. J. L.	1, half A.
Japan	Tilhatap	J. C. J. L.	2, half A.
Shanghai	Tikini	J. C. J. L.	2, half A.
Shanghai	Titaroom	J. C. J. L.	1, half S.
Shanghai	Tipanas	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tilmanook	J. C. J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tikembang	J. C. J. L.	Half Oct.

CONSIGNEES

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET COMPANY.

THE Steamship

"CARNARVONSHIRE,"
From PORTLAND, SEATTLE
and JAPAN.

The above Steamer having
 arrived, Consignees of Cargo
 are hereby notified to send
 in their Bills of Lading for count-
 ersignature, and to take im-
 mediate delivery of cargo from
 alongside.

Cargo impeding discharge or
 remaining on board after 6th
 instant, will be landed at Con-
 signees' risk and expense and de-
 livery must then be taken from the
 hazardous and/or extra hazardous
 Godowns of the Hongkong and
 Kowloon Wharf and Godown
 Co., Ltd.

No Fire Insurance whatever

will be effected.
 No claim will be recognised
 after the Goods have left the
 steamer or Godowns, and all goods
 remaining undelivered on 12th
 instant will be subject to rent,
 and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise dam-
 aged cargo must be left on board
 or in Godown and examination
 of same will be held on 12th inst.
 at 9.30 a.m.

All Claims must be presented
 on or before 15th inst. otherwise
 they will not be recognised.

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 5th September 1914.

CONSIGNEES

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAM-
ERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

From EUROPE etc.

The Steamship

"MERIONETHSHIRE"
 having arrived from the above
 ports, Consignees of cargo by her
 are hereby informed that all goods
 are being landed at their risk into
 the hazardous and/or extra hazar-
 dous Godowns of the Hongkong
 and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
 Company, Limited, whence, and/
 or from the wharves, delivery may
 be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 15th

Sept. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged
 packages are to be left in the
 Godowns where they will be
 examined on 15th Sept. at 9.30
 a.m. Claims against the steamer
 must be presented within 10 days
 of arrival, otherwise they will not
 be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be
 effected by us in any case what-
 ever.

Bills of Lading will be count-

ersigned by—

JARDINE, MATHESON
& CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 8th September 1914.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.VESSELS ADVERTISED TO
DEPART TO-MORROW.

F	Vessel.
Europe	Sardinia
Straits	Yatsing
Philippines	Loongsang
Shanghai	Taksang
Shanghai	Anhui

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO
ARRIVE TO-MORROW.

From.	Vessel.
Singapore	Saisette

The P.M. s.s. MONGOLIA is due at
 Hongkong on Sunday, a.m.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL

The A. O. Line s.s. TAIYUAN left
 Sydney on 25th ult. for Hongkong via
 Thursday Island, Zambouanga and Manila,
 and may be expected to arrive here on or
 about the 18th September.

The E. & A. s.s. EASTERN from
 Sydney &c., left Port Darwin for this port
 (via Timor and Manila) on 2nd inst. and
 may be expected to arrive here on 14th
 instant.

ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. s.s. SAISSETTE left Singa-
 pore for this port on the 7th instant at
 noon with the outward English Mails,
 and is due here on the 12th inst. at about
 daylight.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KUMANO MARU,
 HOKATA MARU and KAMAKURA
 MARU have been withdrawn from the
 service, and their substitutes are not
 placed.

The T. K. K. s.s. TENYO MARU will
 leave Nagasaki for San Francisco via
 Kobe and Yokohama on Sunday 20th
 Sept. and not on the 15th inst. as pre-
 viously advertised.

The Ben Line s.s. BENVOLIOH from
 Antwerp, Middlesbrough & London left
 Singapore for this port on 7th instant
 and may be expected to arrive here on
 or about 15th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Kwong, Br. s.s. 1,223, G.J. Spink, 31st.	Aug.—Salmon, 26th Aug. Rice—
Liddesdale, Br. s.s. 2,198, Farlor, 1st inst.	—Durban, 31st July, Gen.—D. & C.
Drufar, N. s.s. 1,102, Jensen, 1st inst.	—Bangkok, 15th ult. Rice—
Kirin Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,356, B. Tada, 2nd	inst.—Singapore, 27th ult. Gen.—
Musinae, Br. s.s. 3,605, N. MacDonald,	15th ult.—Swatow, 13th Aug.
Kentucky, Br. s.s. 4,276, A.L. 17th Aug.	—Singapore, 11th Aug. Gen.—
Yerimo Maru, Jap. s.s. Somekawa, 21st	Aug.—Java, 11th Aug. Sugar—O
Sherries, Br. s.s. 2,796, J. W. Angus, 20th	Aug.—Wunung, Gen.—D. & C.
Swanley, Br. s.s. 2,908, Stead, 27th Aug.	—Woonung, 22nd Aug. Coal—Or-
Hangchow, Br. s.s. 699, Wake, 30th Aug.	—Salmon, 25th Aug. Rice—B. & S.
Walshing, Br. s.s. 1,170, S. Wilde, 4th inst.	—Hongay, 31st ult. Coal—J. M.
Inaba Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,837, S. Tomiura,	3rd inst.—Nagasaki, 30th ult.
St. Albans, Br. s.s. 2,538, Balke, 3rd inst.	—Melbourne, 18th July, Gen.—
Yel Maru No. 2, Jap. s.s. 1,722, Stand, 4th	inst.—Wakamatsu, 29th ult.
Hong Boe, Br. s.s. 2,034, L. V. V. Edgum,	4th inst.—Singapore, 29th ult.
Laertes, Br. s.s. 1,540, J. Jentyns, 4th inst.	Salmon, 30th ult. Rice & Gen.—
Suisang, Br. s.s. 1,776, H. Simpson, 4th	inst.—Hohu, w. 2nd inst. Coal—
Kaijo Maru, Jap. s.s. Y. Yamamoto, 5th	inst.—Swa. w. 4th inst. Gen.—
Baron Napier, Br. s.s. 1,159, B. C. Gendey,	4th inst.—Hohu, 30th inst. Gen.—
Takouang, Br. s.s. 6,69, W. McClure, 6th	inst.—Chief of, 51st ult. Gen.—J.
Mauuang, Br. s.s. R. A. Matthews, 6th	inst.—Salmon, 1st inst. Rice—J.
Cheongshing, Br. s.s. 1,999, Liddell, 6th	inst.—Swa. w. 5th inst. Rice—
Mexico Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,760, N. Kobayashi,	5th inst.—Shanghai, 2nd inst.
Horsang, Br. s.s. 1,359, C. A. Robertson,	6th inst.—Hohu, 4th inst. Rice—
Camarnvonshire, Br. s.s. 5,955, L. W. Bol-	land, 5th inst.—Shanghai, 2nd
inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.	
Yatsing, Br. s.s. 1,424, Jarrett, 6th inst.	—Kobe, 51st ult. Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Loongsang, Br. s.s. 1,292, G. G. W. Leach,	8th inst.—Manila, 8th inst. Gen.—
Kushing, Br. s.s. 1,216, Byer, 8th inst.	—Chingwangto, 1st inst. Coal—B
Chingtu, Br. s.s. 1,953, Lewis, 7th inst.	—Hankow & Swatow, 6th inst.
	Ballast—B. & S.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong
For BOSTON & NEW YORK

For Freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 4th September, 1914.

Agents.

You will find Sanatogen
 splendid for your Health
 in the Hot Season.

There is no time of the year when
 you so urgently need a tonic as
 during the hot weather, when your
 vital powers are low and you are
 most liable to suffer from Dysentery,
 Stomach and Bowel Diseases, Fevers,
 Boils, etc. And there is no tonic
 which will so powerfully fortify you
 against these dangers as Sanatogen.

Begin to take Sanatogen To-day

That is why experienced Europeans
 in the East make a regular practice of
 taking Sanatogen at this time of the
 year. Letters from the most distin-
 guished people, praising Sanatogen are
 frequently published. For example, the
 Hon. Mr. Justice Robertson, Judge of
 the Supreme Court, Lahore, Punjab,
 where the heat is even greater than
 here, writes: "My experience with
 Sanatogen, has been very favourable.
 I took it during the most trying season
 of the year and found it a great
 strengthener." And this letter—typical
 of thousands of others—is corroborated
 by equally strong testimony from medi-
 cal men.

No proof of the value of Sanatogen—
 no evidence which you can possibly
 desire—is wanting. It only needs that
 you should take the "little step between
 knowing and doing." Take this step
 now—your health demands it. Buy a
 bottle of Sanatogen at the nearest
 Chemist's, and you will be glad that
 you acted on this suggestion. And
 drop us a post-card, mentioning this
 paper, for a Free Copy of "The Art
 of Living." Address: A. Wulff & Co.,
 6, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.



SANATOGEN

THE
LIFE FOOD,
AND
NERVE TONIC
WITH
LASTING
EFFECTS

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1914.

PRINTING COMPANY SUED.

A Hostile Witness in the Box.

This afternoon, in the Summary Court, before Mr. Justice Hazeland, the case was continued in which Der A. Wing and Co. sued the City Printing Co. Ltd. to recover the sum of \$38.88 for goods supplied.

Mr. Dixon, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. E. C. Faithfull defended.

Mr. E. Ellis, managing director of the City Printing Co., Ltd., said that he might have given the instructions, which Mr. A. R. Ellis said he had, to write the letter promising to pay the amount. The business was practically in the hands of A. R. Ellis. If he had known the conditions, he certainly would not give instructions to write any such letter. That was to say, if he knew the date of the account and to whom the goods were supplied. He did not know who was carrying on the business under the style of the City Printing Co. in June of last year.

Mr. Faithfull asked to be allowed to treat the witness as hostile, but witness, in reply to a repeated question, said that at first it was his brother and Mr. Judah. Then Mr. Judah dropped out and witness joined his brother. The witness paid \$2,000 to buy Mr. Judah out. The business was transferred to Ice House Street after the dissolution of partnership between his brother and Mr. Judah. He did not know that the goods set out in the particulars were supplied to the firm of Judah and Ellis.

On a further application by Mr. Faithfull, his Lordship allowed the witness to be treated as hostile.

Mr. Faithfull:—Did you not tell me since the last adjournment that you never authorised your brother to write the letter?—I don't remember.

Did you not say, "If my brother had asked me for permission to write such a letter, I should have asked who Der A. Wing and Co. were as we had never done any business with them, and if he had told me that it was a debt of the old firm I should not have authorised the Company's money to be used to pay the same"?—I don't remember, but when I was sent for by Mr. Faithfull I was told that was what I had to say.

Mr. Faithfull suggested that witness had asked him to prepare the partnership deed between himself and his brother.

Mr. Faithfull:—Your brother said he handed you, a day or two after you became a partner, a list of debts owing by the old firm; have you any recollection of that?—I don't remember.

Did you ever tell your brother you would square the debts of the old firm?—I don't remember.

Now be candid; this is not a thing you would forget easily. Did you ever tell your brother that you would settle the debts of the old firm?—No.

Has your brother suggested to you that any portion of these goods which were purchased by the old firm ever found its way into Ice House Street under the present company?—I don't remember that; I was not running the business at the time.

Mr. Dixon:—If you had your way you would have paid the debt without any trouble?—Yes. His Lordship:—You could pay it now.

Mr. Dixon:—Who do you think is defending the action?—Candidly, I don't know.

Witness in answer to further questions said he was not consulted about the defence of this action until lately and before he came into the box he told Mr.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued by Lieut. Col. A. Chapman, V.D., under to-day's date, are:—

Travelling Claims—Travelling Claims should be made up to August 31st inclusive. One complete list should be rendered by each Section.

Machine Guns.—The two Machine Guns and spare parts etc. allotted to the Mobile Section and stored in the East end of the Drill Hall are not to be taken out for drill purposes. Sections using Machine Guns must use those stored near the main door.

Pay.—Pay and allowances for the month of August, have now been received. O. Cs. of Companies or Sections will be responsible for paying their men and will make their own arrangements for passing for the purpose. Cheques and paylists will be issued to O. Cs. after drill to-day. O. Cs. will see that every man of their commands signs the pay-sheet against his name in the column headed "Remarks".

All Officers must attend at Headquarters to receive cheques and sign the pay-sheets. O. O. H. K. V. R. will make similar arrangements for the payment of Officers and men of the Reserves.

Parades.—Parades for to-morrow Saturday 12th instant. Nil.

Detail.—On duty Group 3. Officers on duty Capt. Wood, Lieut. Weall and Lieut. Murphy. Orderly Officer Lieut. Weall. To furnish Guard to-night Engineer Company, to-morrow Left Section M. G. Co. Orderly Sergeant to-night Sergt. Lonsferry, to-morrow Sergt. Bullock. With reference to Order No. 6 of yesterday's date Lieut. Murphy will be on duty to-night and to-morrow vice Capt. Stewart granted leave.

Hongkong Volunteer Reserves. All members of No. 3 Co. except Kowloon Dock and Tai Kok Detachments who have not passed the Standard Test should attend at the Peak Range on Saturday the 12th at 2 p.m. or Sunday the 13th at 9 a.m.

Parades.—All members of Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Companies will parade at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday the 15th and Thursday the 17th for out-post duty and advance and Rear Guards.

Recruits Drills.—Subaltern Officers will arrange for attending Recruits Drills for the purpose of instructing Recruits.

Officers and N.C.O. Class.—There will be a class on Monday the 14th for instruction in out-post duty.

Transfer.—Pte. F.H. Shaw is transferred to the Volunteer Corps as from this date.

Faithfull the case should be settled.

Mr. Faithfull spoke of the letter written by Mr. A. R. Ellis, in his address to his Lordship, as a fresh agreement to pay for which there was no consideration.

There was nothing to show that any of the goods which were supplied as far back as June last, had found their way to Ice House Street under the company, and were they to use the shareholders' money to pay for goods supplied to the old company? It was idle for Mr. Dixon to suggest that the defence was a dodge to get out of paying the money.

Mr. Dixon said that what Mr. Faithfull had said would be very good if he had witnesses to support it, but his witnesses had contradicted what he said. Mr. E. Ellis had said the debt ought to have been paid. No other directors had been called and the only person who seemed to be defending the case was Mr. Faithfull. It was clearly, he submitted, within the authority of Mr. A. R. Ellis to write the letter admitting the debt.

His Lordship reserved judgment.

THE WAR.

German Public Opinion.

While the Press as a whole practically ignores the peace meetings which are being held all over Germany by the Socialists, the chief organ of that party continues to print figures which show that opposition to the war is pretty strong among the artisan classes, telegraphed the Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* on July 30. At Dresden there were ten gatherings, which are estimated to have been attended by 35,000 people, at Hamburg nineteen, for which no numbers are given, and at Bremen seven, with a computed total attendance of 10,000. Other audiences at individual meetings are estimated at: Brunswick, 8,000; Bielefeld, 7,000; Elberfeld, 6,000; Bremerhaven, 3,500; Lubeck and Rastenburg, 3,000 each; Jena, 2,500; Nuremberg, 2,000.

This morning the desire for a peaceful issue of the crisis finds somewhat more outspoken utterance in one or two Radical journals. The widely-circulated *Morgenpost* writes: "Germany, who has left no doubts as to the faithful fulfilment of her duty as a friend and ally, can, and must, demand that her Nibelungen fidelity is not misused to a point where it would become a crime against her own people, and against the highest possessions of humanity." The *Vorwärts* addresses the following remarkable appeal to the Emperor:

"Undisguised opponents of the Monarchy as we have always been, and always shall be, bitter as is the fight we have often had to make against the impulsive wearer of the Crown, we none the less admit frankly, and not for the first time, that William II., and especially during recent years, has proved himself a sincere friend of the peace of the nations. So far as it lies with human capacity and goodwill generally to decide as to the fate of millions in the sense of humanity and reason, the fears in the present situation need not be too great."

"But even the strongest man is not inaccessible to influences. And, unfortunately, there are palpable proofs that the camarilla of the war party is again at work with the utmost unscrupulousness to traverse all the actions of the Government and bring about the monstrous thing, the war of nations, a world conflagration, and the devastation of all Europe."

Visitor.
Major E. G. W. Pratt, of Bombay, is at present registered at the Hongkong Hotel.

Stolen Ear-Rings.
Sundar Singh, unemployed, of the Sikh temple, reports that some person stole from his room a box containing a pair of earrings valued at \$9, and \$10 in money.

Coolie's Haul.
A shopkeeper of Centre Street reports that a coolie he sent to collect \$102 did so and has absconded.

Not Serious.
A Chinese, aged 65, was knocked down by a tramcar. At the station the wounds were dressed and a request to go to the hospital was declined.

The Confidence Trick.
A trader has been done down by means of the confidence trick for \$19, the trickster using the Harbour Office for his escape.

A Good Photograph.
The *Sydney Town and Country Journal* just to hand contains a very fine full-page photograph of the Peak Tramway, looking from Macdonnell Road.

Our Weekly Photograph.
The photograph to be attached to to-morrow's weekly edition of the *Telegraph*, will be of Earl Kitchener—the Man of the Moment—on his last visit to Hongkong.

THE PRELUDE TO THE WAR.

STORY OF THE DIPLOMATIC
DUEL.

An Orange Book consisting of fifty-four pages and giving the full text of the diplomatic relations between Russia and Germany with regard to the Austro-Serbian dispute has been issued at St. Petersburg. We give below an official translation of the fourteen diplomatic documents published. The *Czar* to Prince Alexander of Serbia.

St. Petersburg, July 27.
Telegram from the *Czar* to Prince Alexander of Serbia—
Your Highness,

When at a moment of extreme gravity you addressed me you did not misjudge the feeling which I cherish in my inmost heart for the people of Serbia. The present situation has engaged my most serious attention, and my Government is making every effort to smooth over the difficulties which have arisen. I have no doubt that Your Highness and His Majesty the King are inspired by the same desire which animates us and are not sparing yourselves to arrive at a decision, which while maintaining the dignity of Serbia will at the same time avoid the horror of war. We must work in behalf of peace while there is the smallest hope of success, but if in spite of our sincerest desires we are unsuccessful, Your Highness may be assured that Russia will not leave Serbia in jeopardy.

(Signed) NICHOLAS.
German Influence in Vienna.
Vienna, July 28.

Report of the Russian Ambassador in Vienna on his conference with the Austrian Acting-Minister for Foreign Affairs.

In the absence of the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs I called the attention of the Acting Minister to the very bad impression which has been produced in Russia by the ultimatum to Serbia, which certainly was not acceptable to a small, but independent State, and pointed out that such action on the part of Austria tended to bring about highly undesirable complications with Russia.

I informed him that it appeared that the step taken by Austria was due absolutely to the influence of the German Ambassador in Vienna, who, in the belief that Russia could do nothing to help Serbia, thought Austria would be able to bring Serbia to her knees. My statement was obviously received with some apprehension.

(Signed) SHEBEEK.
Where the Last Word Lay.
July 28.

From the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Russian Ambassador in London.

From my private conversation with the German Ambassador, I am assured that the key of the situation is in Berlin, and that Germany favours a determined stand by Austria. The Berlin Cabinet certainly could prevent a diplomatic crisis if it really desired to do so. The German Ambassador finds the answer of Serbia unsatisfactory. I find the position extremely dangerous, and I think Great Britain better than any other Power could initiate some steps in Berlin which would influence Germany. I have communicated the same to our Ambassador in Paris.

(Signed) SASSANOFF.
Testing Germany.
July 30.

From the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Russian Ambassadors in Berlin, Vienna, Paris, London and Rome.

The German Ambassador has just visited me and has asked whether Russia would be satisfied with a promise from Austria not to violate the independence of the Serbian kingdom, but giving her a free hand for the punishment

of Serbia, and he further asked whether Russia would consent to stop mobilization on these conditions. I proposed that he should transmit the following to Berlin: "If Austria will submit her quarrel with Serbia to international settlement and will exclude from her ultimatum anything tending to violate the sovereignty of Serbia, Russia will undertake to stop mobilization immediately."

I said that from the manner in which this proposition was received we should see whether or not Germany sincerely desired a peaceful solution. I added that we could not permit prolonged discussion, which would give Austria and Germany time for mobilization.

(Signed) SASSANOFF.
July 31.

Reply of the Russian Ambassador in Berlin to the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

I transmitted our proposition to the Berlin Cabinet, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs has declared to me that he finds our proposition not acceptable for Austria.

(Signed) SVERBEEF.
Who Began Mobilization?
July 31.

From the Russian Ambassador in Berlin to the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

I understand that the order of mobilization of the German army and fleet has been signed.

(Signed) SVERBEEF.
July 31.

From the Russian Ambassador in Paris to the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The President of the Republic has informed me that yesterday the Austrian Ambassador repeatedly assured the French Cabinet and himself that Austria was absolutely ready to preserve the territorial rights of Serbia and her sovereignty, but that Russia had no other intention but that of ignoring such assurances. I denied this charge.

(Signed) IZVOLSKI.
July 31.

From the Russian Ambassador in Berlin to the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Herr von Jagow has informed me that the mobilization of the Russian army against Germany has made the position intolerable and he asserts that the German Government has received information from all quarters that Russian mobilization against Germany is proceeding.

Naturally, he said, Germany will answer this mobilization by a similar step. My answer to him was that according to my own information, confirmed by my compatriots arriving in Berlin, the position was quite the contrary, German mobilization having then been in progress for two days, against Russia and at full speed.

Herr von Jagow replied that the measures taken by Germany were limited to the recalling of officers then on leave, and he further pointed out that troops were returning from manoeuvres.

(Signed) SVERBEEF.
On the Eve.
Aug. 1.

Cypher telegram from the Russian Foreign Office to all Russian representatives abroad.

At midnight the German Ambassador has declared, on behalf of his Government, that if within twelve hours (that is to say, by Saturday noon), Russia will not demobilize, not only against Germany, but against Austria, the German Government is ready to give the order for a general mobilization. Upon my asking the German Ambassador whether this meant war, he answered: "No, not yet, but very near to it."

(Signed) SASSANOFF.
Belgian Neutrality.
Aug. 1.

From the Russian Ambassador in London to the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Government of Great Britain has asked the French and German Governments if they will observe the neutrality of Belgium in the event of war. Paris immediately replied in the affirmative, but the German Government declared that it was not prepared to answer the question in such a direct form.

(Signed) BERKENDORFF.
Germany's Preparations.
Aug. 1.

From the Russian Ambassador in Paris to the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Austrian Ambassador called on M. Viviani and repeatedly assured him that Austria not only has no intention of violating Serbian territorial rights, but is quite ready to submit the substance of her quarrel with Serbia to the Powers. The French Government is extremely apprehensive in regard to the extraordinary military preparations on the German and French frontiers, and French Ministers are inclined to believe from this state of war (kriegszustand) that a full mobilization against Russia and France is proceeding.

(Signed) IZVOLSKI.
Germany's Last Word.
Aug. 1, 7.10 p.m.

Note from the German Ambassador in St. Petersburg to the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Imperial German Government has tried, from the beginning of the crisis, to bring about a peaceful solution, desiring to meet the wishes of His Majesty the Emperor of Russia. The King of England made an effort to remove the misunderstanding between the Cabinets of Vienna and St. Petersburg, but, without waiting for the result of this mediation, Russia began to mobilize all her military and naval forces. The effect of such a measure, unprovoked by Germany, has been to compel us to take measures for insuring the safety, even the existence, of Germany.

The German Government, therefore, finds itself under the necessity of requesting the Government of His Majesty the Russian Emperor, to stop the above-stated acts of military preparation. In the event of Russia refusing (or accepting) to fulfil our desire and declaring by such refusal (or acceptance) that her preparations are against Germany, I have the honour, on behalf of my Government to bring to your notice the following: His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, and my august Sovereign, in the name of his empire, will accept the challenge and consider himself in a state of war with Russia.

(Signed) FORTALES.
N. B.—Special attention is directed to the words appearing in the ultimatum in parenthesis. It would appear that they were included inadvertently. Their meaning is taken to be that the ultimatum was intended to be positive whether or not Russia accepted its terms.

Austria Declares War.
Aug. 6, 6 p.m.

Note from the Austro-Hungarian Minister in St. Petersburg to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

On behalf of my Government I have the honour to bring to the notice of Your Excellency the following: In view of the menacing attitude taken up by Russia in the conflict between Austria-Hungary and Serbia, and in view of the fact that in consequence of this attitude Russia has been declared by the Berlin Cabinet to be in open hostility against Germany, and that Germany has found herself in a state of war with Russia, Austria-Hungary considers herself also to be in a state of war with Russia from this moment.

(Signed) COUNT TISCHAYNY.

HOME VIA SIBERIA.

Shanghai Party's Experiences.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 4.

The party that left Shanghai on July 20 for Europe via Siberia have had an exciting, if unenviable experience. Included in the party were Dr. and Mrs. Hastings (R. N.), Mrs. Hay and child, of Hongkong; Mrs. Strang and two children, Mrs. Milne, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Foster Kemp and three children, of Shanghai; Mr. J. F. Findlay, of Hankow; Mr. Martzen Kewitz, (of Kiukiang); Mr. L. P. Ridgway, of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, Nanking; Mrs. and Miss Vincent of Minneapolis, and Messrs. L. J. Fisher and Goodwin from Japan.

Arrival at Moscow.

Arriving at Moscow (Koursk) on July 31, it was found that the train service onwards was absolutely disorganized on account of the wholesale mobilization of Russian troops, and the Wagon Lits Company officials were unable to do more than to shrug their shoulders and tell the party to make its own arrangements.

At the Hotel du Bazar Slave, to which the party repaired, the very capable guide there advised all to take the night train to St. Petersburg with the hope of proceeding thence to Sweden and on to Great Britain; and, in spite of the great demand for places, the guide succeeded in obtaining tickets and saw the party safely off.

Arriving in St. Petersburg on August 1, it was soon found that all routes to Great Britain were closed, and the only advice one could obtain from the British Consul was to the effect that it was necessary to exercise patience and await events.

The streets of the capital were thronged with people, with here and there excited crowds following bodies of reservists as they marched to join their respective headquarters. War materials of all kinds were being collected, and horses in hundreds were being bought by the military authorities.

Britons Carried Shoulder High.
The amount of reliable war news obtainable was meagre, as all telegrams were subjected to censorship of both the military and diplomatic authorities. Authentic news of the declaration of war by England reached the capital on August 4, and was published in flaming placards at the offices of the *Novoye Vremya*. Jubilant crowds waving the Russian and British flags were soon moving through the streets, and so great was the joy of the populace at the news that Englishmen, passing along the Nevsky Prospect, were carried shoulder high in triumph.

Repeated efforts were made by the British Consular officials to provide some means of exit for the numerous British subjects, but up to August 4 no safe route was found, although several venturesome spirits attempted to reach England via Tornea (Finland) and Bergen, and one or two Dutch and Danish vessels tried to make a way through the Baltic, and as a result one Dutch vessel was blown up by a floating mine. None of the party from the Far East cared to risk the sea route.

The Germans, of whom there were several thousands in St. Petersburg, had a rough time, and one who had travelled across Siberia with the party was arrested during the night of Aug. 3 for some unknown offence. The populace smashed the signs of a German restaurant in the Nevsky Prospect and did great damage to the German Legation. At present, Aug. 4, the members of the party, with the exception of Dr. and Mrs. Hastings, who have attempted the route via Tornea, are remaining at the Hotel d'Europe with the hope of getting away in a few days.—*N. O. Daily News.*

in value (on which a maximum price has been fixed) shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 7 per cent.

DIARY OF WAR.

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

June 30.—Anti-Serbian Demonstrations in Vienna and Travnik.

July 1.—Martial law declared throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina.

July 3.—Serbian tri-colour burned in the neighbourhood of the Serbian Legation in Vienna. The semi-official *Pester Lloyd* warns Belgrade of the necessity of an immediate change of tone.

July 9.—The *Lokal Anzeiger* (Berlin) says if responsibility for the murders is brought home to Serbians, Austria will have the support of the civilised world, especially Germany, in demanding justice from Belgrade. The same day the *Temps* correspondent at Belgrade states Austrian troops are concentrating on frontier.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

July 28.—Russian request for extension of time on Serbia's behalf refused. Serbia accepts some Austrian demands and rejects others. Martial law in Austria-Hungary. Serbian capital transferred to Kragujevac.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Czar, addressing Council of Ministers, declares:—"We have stood this sort of thing for seven and a half years. This is enough. Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success."

July 29.—Austrians blockade Antivari. Panic in New York stock market. British Consols drop to 69½. Mr. Asquith announces that the situation is one of "extreme gravity." Serbians destroy bridge at Semlin. Austrians bombard Serbian positions, compelling evacuation. Two Serbian steamers captured. German troops move in response to Russian advance towards Wirballen.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames. Artillery duel between Serbians and Austrians five miles down river from Belgrade. Home Rule Amending Bill postponed; Britain presents a "united front." Russian mobilisation in 52 Governments. 4,000,000 men placed on war footing.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed. Bank of England rate 8 per cent. Bank Act suspended. Russians destroy railway bridge in Austria between Escakowa and Granitsa. New Zealand and Canada offer assistance.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon.

Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Prostken; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Cirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—French papers state Britain will intervene with Expeditionary Force. German cruiser reported to be bombarding Liban. Severe fighting on River Drin between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace. Wales decides to raise mounted regiment for service abroad. France protests against G. r. as acts of war. Russian Fleet driven into Gulf of Finland by Germans. British Mediterranean Fleet clears for action. Martial law at Malta. Sir Edward Grey's speech in Parliament.

August 4.—German ultimatum to Belgium. Reported Anglo-German naval battle. Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilbor g. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Reported that French detachment captures German cruisers Goeben and Breslau and sinks the Panther. Germans reported to have violated neutrality of Switzerland. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces; Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Lord Kitchener's departure for Egypt again cancelled.

Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. Bank of England rate reduced to 6 per cent. Germans repulsed by Belgians, with 8,000 casualties. Serbian volunteers cross the Save and plant flag on Austrian bank. Germany threatens Italy with war unless she supports allies. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenigin Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself. Uhlans enter Liege but Belgians exterminate them. House of Commons vote additional war credit of £100,000,000. Nineteen German warships reported sunk or captured in North Sea. Two German cruisers reported sunk in Atlantic.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are *hors de combat*.

August 8.—German Cavalry Division crosses Meuse, but is practically annihilated by Belgians. Italy firmly refuses to fight. Bank of England rate reduced to 5 per cent. British seize South Togoland from Germans and French enter North Togoland. British Government accepts Australia's offer of 20,000 men. French troops enter Alsace-Lorraine.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Sty.

August 10.—Austrian cruisers bombard Antivari. Rupture in Franco-Austrian relations officially announced.

August 11.—Commonwealth Navy transferred to Admiralty till war ends. Announced that there are 8,000 German prisoners in Belgium. Reported that Germans desperately attacked Fort Sereing, Liege, but were repulsed. Germans attack Mulhausen in Alsace, compelling small French force to retire. French remain masters in Upper Alsace. Austrian troops reported to have entered Alsace. Liege forts reported still intact. Imperial Government to withdraw troops from South Africa. Germans seize Ladues, which is later occupied by Belgians. Germans capture 24 guns. Germans retreating on the Rhine. Belgian Army retreats to Antwerp in good order and is ready to co-operate with the Allies. Understood that Britain arranges £10,000,000 Loan to Belgium. Germany not yet replied to Japanese ultimatum.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrible cannonading heard from Tongrea.

August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Haalen. German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Obain; regiment of Dragons annihilated. Concerted attack along Serbian frontier by 400,000 Austrians fails.

August 14.—British Fleet gradually circumscribing action of German Fleet in the Far East. Earl Roberts appointed to command Overseas Forces. Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies. Reported that German cruisers Goeben and Breslau have been purchased by Turkey.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Cirey. Cannonade heard at Tirlemont; believed to be beginning of the great battle. Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of Allied Forces. Russians victorious on the Danube; Fourth Austrian Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 16.—French forces drive German Army Corps from heights commanding Blamont and Cirey. Germans, fleeing before French attack at Dinant, fail to reach a bridge, fall down steep banks of the Meuse and are drowned. Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiaochow be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budas, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Sohabatz; rumours of a Serbian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Sty. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Serbians rout Austrians near Sohabatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans entreaching along Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels. King George issues message to the troops. Russians occupy five points on German territory. Desultory firing between British and German warships.

August 19.—Fierce battle proceeding between Belgians and Germans along an extended front. Liege forts still intact. Serbians victorious in fight with 80,000 Austrians. Germans repulsed in again attempting to cross the Meuse near Dinant. Unrest reported in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Russian cavalry rout Austrians in a five hours' engagement on the Gorodok-Kuzmin line. Germans re-attack Diest, bombarding town and pillaging railway station.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gambinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moevelingen, south-east of Metz. French occupy Guebwiler, in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French recapture Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21.—At request of Canadian Government, Duke of Connaught remains Governor General during the war. French troops achieve brilliant success between Mulhausen and Altkirch,

capturing 24 guns. Germans retreating on the Rhine. Belgian Army retreats to Antwerp in good order and is ready to co-operate with the Allies. Understood that Britain arranges £10,000,000 Loan to Belgium. Germany not yet replied to Japanese ultimatum.

August 22.—Ceylon Planters' Association gives a million lbs. of tea for the Imperial troops. Eighteen German officers and 432 men (prisoners) leave Bruges for Dunkirk, their destination being said to be England. Serbians gain complete victory over Austrians near Loznitz in a four days' battle.

August 23.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Serbians rout Austrians along the Drina. Russian successes reported at Gumbinnen and in Galicia. France protests against German use of dum-dum bullets. Press Bureau announces that military position of Allies is satisfactory. Germans occupy Alost and Wetteren. German artillery attack on Namur begun.

August 24.—Russians capture Goldap and Insterburg. British and French Loans of £10,000,000 to Belgium announced. Mediterranean declared free of hostile ships. Admiralty announces that Germans continue to scatter mines indiscriminately upon ordinary trade routes. Japan declares war on Germany.

August 25.—French Foreign Minister announces that contact has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side. Japan begins bombardment of Tsingtau. Russians occupy Arys, west of Lyk. Serbians clear the country at Loznitz, Leshnitsa and Sohabatz, defeating Austrian column. Serbians ready to cross the Save and invade Hungary. Belgians clear country around Antwerp. Big battle in progress between allies and Germans. Earl of Leven dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charleroi taken and re-taken.

August 26.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vilvorde.

August 27.—Announced that Prince Leopold Frederick, uncle of the Kaiser, was killed in action during the big battle. Belgians rally out of Antwerp and drive three German divisions back ten miles from neighbourhood of Malines. Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Announced from New York that Kaiser instructs Tsingtau garrison to defend the position to their utmost. Field Marshal von

der Goltz appointed Military Governor of the occupied part of Belgium. Canadian Patriotic Fund rapidly mounting. Toronto City alone contributing \$287,000. Germans occupy Lunville. German attempts on Nancy fail. French successfully resist German attack on southern frontier, enemy retiring all along the line. Russian advance in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British. Women of Canada present to admiralty a naval hospital.

August 28.—H. M. S. High-flier sinks German armed liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. Detailed report published describing the events prior to the rupture in Anglo-German relations. British marines land at Ostend. Austrians evacuate the Sanjak of Novibazar. Address moved in House of Commons expressing sympathy and admiration at Belgians' heroism.

August 29.—French continue to advance between the Vosges and Nancy. Russians occupy Allenstein and continue their advance.

August 30.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Romanoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Koenigsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Meniere. Fighting reported at Bapaume, 25 miles from Amiens. Fresh German troops appear along Russian frontier; battle continues along whole Austrian front. Announced that German destruction in Louvain arouses intense indignation in America. French gain a considerable success at Guise. Australian Premier calls for second expeditionary force. French troops take offensive, compelling enemy to retreat. Germans endeavouring to cross Meuse driven back with heavy losses. General action proceeding in the district of Ecoroi.

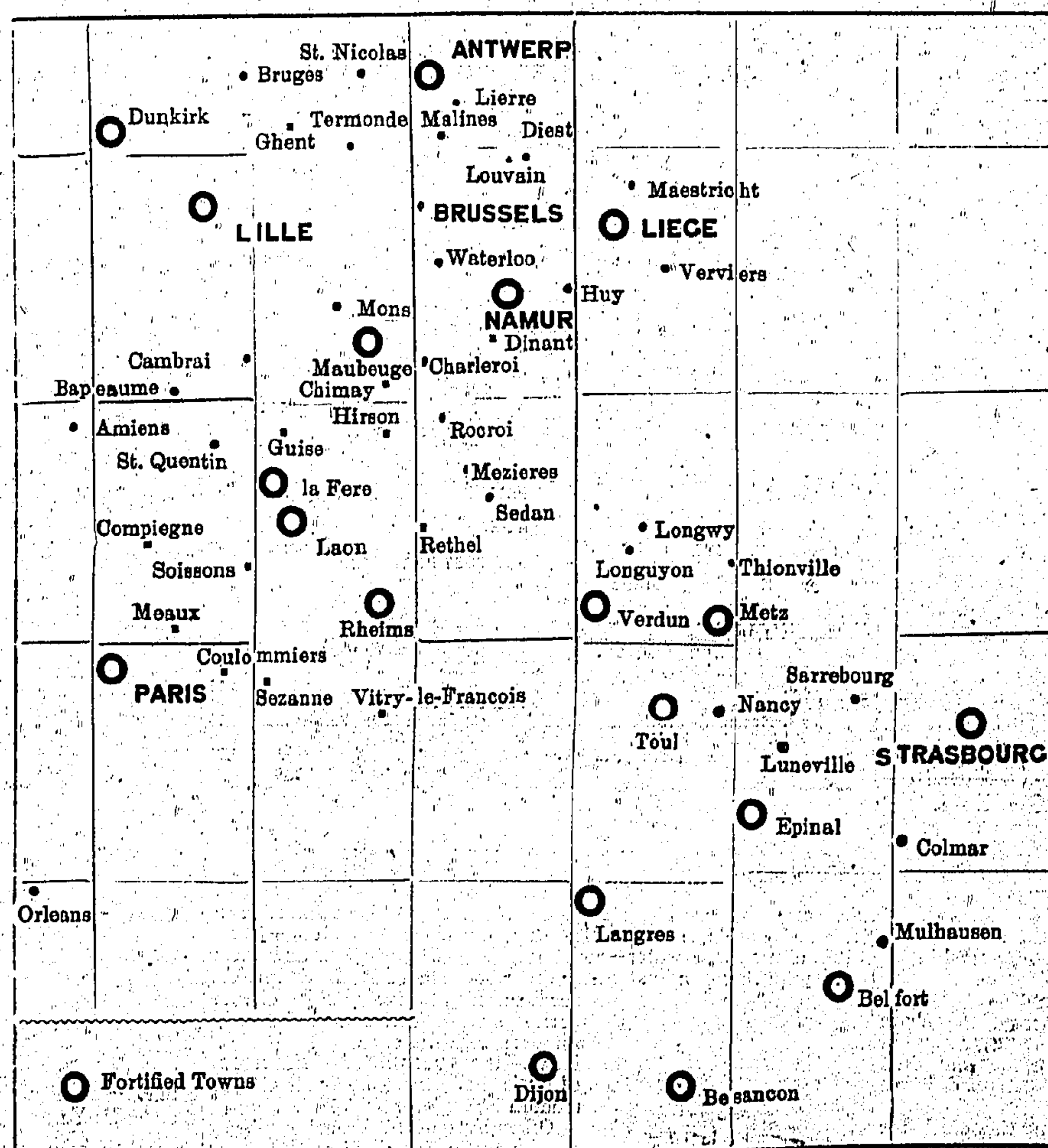
Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns. German aeroplane appears over Paris; dropping bombs near Saint Lazare station and near the Opera House.

(Continued on Page 10.)

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that a general action is proceeding to the east of Paris, and that the Germans who, on Sunday, had advanced as far as Comulmiers, have been compelled to fall back. In Belgium, the Germans are reported to be advancing on Ghent. It is also announced that they have destroyed Dinant.

Continental

Trade in Kedah.
The actual revenue of Kedah for the year 1913 was \$2,407,195 against an estimate of \$1,788,529, and a revenue for the preceding year of \$2,045,322. The actual expenditure for the year was \$2,341,230 against an estimate of \$2,864,344. It will thus be seen that, though the Government budgeted for a deficit of no less than \$1,085,815 upon the year's working—being able to do so because of the unspent credit balances of the preceding years—yet it actually obtained a surplus of \$85,965. Every item of revenue exceeded the estimate, and the land revenue and the monopolies showed enormous surpluses. Upon the expenditure side of the account, the Adviser regrets to say that nearly half a million dollars remained unspent upon special services. There is an opening for book-keeping in North Kedah. In the granaries of the precipitous sides of the limestone hills in Kodiang, and in the lofty tualang trees in Julan, bees swarm in large numbers. During the year 1913 more than 800 combs were taken in a small area. Each comb yields, on an average, one kati (one kati=1/13 pounds avoirdupois) of wax, which is worth a dollar, and four katis of honey. The craft of the "bee-man" (*orang lebah*) is confined to a few families, and is jealously guarded.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.
The Ordinary Half Yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Hotel, on Saturday the 18th September, 1914, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts of the Company to the 30th June, 1914, with the Report of the Directors, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 4th to 12th September, 1914, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1914.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited, will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong on Saturday, the 12th day of September, 1914, at 12.15 p.m. (immediately after the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting) when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:—
"That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the articles of the Company, in substitution for, and to the exclusion of, all the existing Articles thereof."
Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a second extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.
A copy of the proposed new articles can be seen at the Office of the Company, on application to the Manager, and also at the Office of the Company's Solicitors, Messieurs Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, No. 1, Des Voeux Road Central.
Dated this 28th day of August, 1914.

By order of the Board
J. H. TAGGART
Acting Secretary.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, on Saturday the 26th of September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1914.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 26th of September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS L. PRAIRIE & Co.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 5th September, 1914.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Companies Ordinance 1911
and
In the matter of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition was on the 20th day of August, 1914, presented to the Supreme Court of Hongkong by the above named Company to confirm an alteration of the said Company's objects proposed to be effected by a Special Resolution of the Company unanimously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 4th day of June 1914 and subsequently unanimously confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 30th day of June 1914 and which Resolution runs as follows:—

"That the provisions of the Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its objects be altered so as to read as in the Print signed by the Chairman of the Meeting for the purposes of Identification."

And notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before His Honour Mr. Henry Jessy Johnston Gompertz Acting Chief Justice of the said Court on Wednesday the 21st day of October 1914 at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon and any person interested in the said Company whether as Creditor policy holder or otherwise desirous to oppose the making of an order for the confirmation of the above Ordinance should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for the purpose and a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned the Company's Solicitors on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 21st day of August, 1914.
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON,
1, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong.
Solicitors for the Company.

REINALD DENNIS, Deceased.

CREDITORS against the above Estate are notified to send in their claims to the undersigned not later than the 30th inst., after which date they will not be recognised.
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th September, 1914.

NOTICES.

G. R.
It is hereby notified that, on account of the removal of a Boiler from the existing pumping station on Banham Road to the New Station on Pokfulam Road, vehicular traffic may be suspended at any time during the 14th and 15th instant between the places mentioned.
Parties desiring to traverse the road in question with motor cars or other vehicles should ascertain for themselves whether such roads are available for traffic.

A. F. CHURCHILL,
Director of Public Works,
Public Works Office,
Hongkong, 9th September, 1914.

NOTICE.

The business of the Paris Toilet has been acquired by the Hongkong Turkish Bath and Toilet Company, Limited.

DIOCESAN GIRLS' SCHOOL, KOWLOON.

School reopens on Thursday, September 10th at 9 a.m.

PEAK CLUB.

By kind permission of Col. Watson and Officers, the Band of the 74th Punjabis will play at the Peak Club on the night of Saturday next, the 12th inst, commencing at 9.15 p.m.

By Order,
THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1914.

ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE.

Work will be resumed on Saturday, September 12, at 9 a.m.

NOTICES

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE OF EXTRAORDINARY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 19th day of September, 1914, at Noon, when the subjoined resolution, which was passed at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders in this Corporation held on the 22nd day of August, 1914, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

(a) That the following words be struck out of lines two and three of Article 56, namely, the words "for not exceeding fifteen days before and seven days after every ordinary Meeting" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor, namely: "during such time as the Court thinks fit; not exceeding in the whole thirty days in each year."

(b) That the following words be struck out of the last line of Article 56, namely, "after the Meeting" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor, namely, "after the re-opening of the Register."

(c) That Articles 76, 77 and 78 be cancelled.

(d) That the following Articles be adopted and substituted for Articles 76, 77 and 78, namely:—
ARTICLE 76.—"General Meetings shall be held once in every year, at such time and place in the Colony as may be prescribed by the Company in General Meeting and if no such time or place is prescribed, then at such time and place as may be determined by the Court, and unless and until otherwise prescribed or determined as aforesaid a General Meeting shall be held in the month of February in every year."

ARTICLE 77.—"The General Meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called 'Ordinary Meetings.'"
ARTICLE 78.—"All other General Meetings shall be called Extraordinary Meetings."

(e) That Article 90 be altered by inserting and adopting after the word "holding" in line five thereof the words "or representing by proxy" and by striking out at the end of the said Article the words "present in person."

(f) That the following words be added to Article 94:—"The Court may from time to time pay to the Shareholders such interim dividends as appear to be justified by the position of the Company."

(g) That the following words be struck out of the first three and a half lines of Article 174, namely, the words "Half-year ending the 30th June and the 31st December shall make a 'general Half-Yearly'" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor:—"Year ending the 31st day of December shall make a General."

(h) That the word "Half" be struck out of the 18th line of Article 174 and also out of the 6th line of Article 175.

(i) That the words "twice" and the words "the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December" be struck out of lines 4 and 5 of Article 176 and that the words "twice" be adopted and substituted for the word "twice" in the fourth line thereof.

(j) That the words "or the Ordinary Half-Yearly" and the word "as the case may be" be struck out of lines 10 and 11 of Article 177.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 24th August, 1914.

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York.
London Office: 24, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:—

Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Capital and Surplus: Gold \$5,000,000 equal to £1,000,000.
RESERVE FUNDS: Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/- = \$15,000,000. Silver \$18,000,000.
\$33,000,000.
Reserve Liability of Proprietors: \$15,000,000.
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Chairman.
W. J. Patterson, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., C. S. Gubbay, Esq., P. H. Holyoak, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. Shellin.
CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—N. J. Stubb.
ACTING MANAGER: Shanghai—J. D. Smart.
London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

GEORGE HOGG, Manager.
Queen's Road, Hongkong
Hongkong, 1st Nov. 1912

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000
Reserve Fund " 18,000,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Amoy, Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai, Tientsin, Yokohama.
Agencies at: Amoy, Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai, Tientsin, Yokohama.
Interest Allowed on Current Account.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be agreed.

EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1913.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

"Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853."

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

NOTICES.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 A.M. to 8.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.
8.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. " 15 Min.
10.00 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. " 15 Min.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

NIGHT CARS.

8.30 P.M. and 9 P.M. 9.15 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. every half hour.
11.00 P.M. to 11.45 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.45 A.M. to 10.30 A.M. Every 15 Min.
10.30 A.M. to 11.00 A.M. " 15 Min.
11.00 A.M. to 12.00 Noon " 15 Min.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. " 15 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. " 15 Min.

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Return Car at 10.15 midnight.

SPECIAL CARS.

By Arrangement at the Company's Office.

Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

NOTICE.

THE COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES has to inform the public that during the present hostilities in Europe, their Mail Steamers will not call at Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama—the last port of call being Haiphong, until further notice.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS: Sterling £1,500,000 at 2/- = \$15,000,000. Silver \$18,000,000.
\$33,000,000.

Reserve Liability of Proprietors: \$15,000,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Chairman.

W. J. Patterson, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., C. S. Gubbay, Esq., P. H. Holyoak, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. Shellin.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—N. J. Stubb.

ACTING MANAGER: Shanghai—J. D. Smart.

London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed: On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS: For 3 months, 2½ per cent per annum.

For 6 months, 3½ per cent per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent per annum.

A. G. STEPHEN, Acting Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

A. G. STEPHEN, Acting Chief Manager.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed " 1,125,000
Paid Up " 562,500
Reserve Fund 465,000

Bankers: Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON, Manager.

NOTICE.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...\$1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.

Advances made on Merchandise.

Loans made on the Provident System.

(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR, OR WILL, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed.

SHERWAN, TOMES & Co. General Managers.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1908.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE

Cannot be beaten, or Equalled.

For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery and meals with Wines & Liquors.

EXCHANGE.

Selling	1914	T/T. Marks	Nom.
Demand	1/9 13/16	Demand Germany	
30 d/s	1/8 3/4	T/T. France	
60 d/s	1/8 15/16	On Haiphong	Nom.
4 m/s	1/10	On Saigon	
T/T Shanghai	76	On Bangkok	85 1/8
Private 30 d/s sight	77 3/4	Buying	
T/T Singapore	88	4 m/s L/C	1/10 3/4
T/T Japan	89	4 m/s D/P	1/10 3/4
T/T India	136	6 m/s L/C	1/11
Demand India	136 1/4	30 d/s S'ny & M.	1/10 7/8
T/T Bombay	136 1/4	30 d/s San Francisco & N.Y.	46 3/8
Demand Bombay	136 1/4	4 m/s. Marks	
T/T Calcutta	136 1/4	4 m/s. France	
Demand Calcutta	136 1/4	6 m/s. do	
Demand Manila	89	Gold Leaf postal	\$57.20
T/T San Francisco & N.Y.	44 1/4	Sovereign	10.90 Nom.
Demand New York	44 1/4	Bar Silver ready	35
T/T Java	108 3/4	forward	
		Bank of England rate	

Subsidiary Coins.

Discount per \$100: Chinese...20 cts. places \$14 1/8

Chinese...10 " \$15

Hongkong...20 " \$10 1/4

Hongkong...10 " \$10 7/16

TO-DAY'S SHARE REPORT.

STOCKS & PAID UP VALUES. Closing Prices.

Hongkong & Shanghai \$125 1/2

Cantons \$50 317 1/4

North China \$25 T142

Unions \$100 6795

Yangtzes \$50 4194

China Fires \$20 1555

Hongkong Fires \$50 3398

China & Manila \$25 481

Douglas Steamship \$50 431

Steamboats \$15 32756

Indo-China (Preferred) \$25 56

(Deferred) \$25 80 1/2

"Shell" Transports \$1 411

"Star Ferry" \$10 446

China Sugars \$100 6771

Luzon Sugars \$100 628

Chinese Engineerings \$1 376

Tronohs \$1 25/3

Rauha \$1 83

Kowloon Wharves & Godowns \$50 6551

K. & W. Poon Docks \$50 663

Shanghai Docks T. 100 T. 55

Hongkong Wharves T. 100 T. 91

LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS Anglo-French Lands T. 100 T. 94

H'kong Central Estates \$100 1103

Hongkong Hotels \$50 1128

Hongkong Lands \$100 1118

Humphreys Estates \$10 671

Kowloon Lands \$30 644

Shanghai Lands T. 30 T. 92

West Point \$50 671

Manila M'pole Hotel P. 10 P. 6

Ewos T. 50 T. 137

Shanghai Cottons T. 123

Laou Kung Mow T. 84

Kung Yik T. 12 1/4

Hongkong Cottons \$10 671 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS China-Borneos \$12 611

DIARY OF WAR.

(Continued from Extra).

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed, 36; wounded, 67; missing, 95. Men killed, 127; wounded, 629; missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverses in local engagements in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven islands of Kiauchow, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Haelicz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 260,000. Announced that Germans continue to leave the entrenched camp of Paris on their right, marching south-east. Germans evacuate Compiègne and Senlis districts. Great patriotic demonstration at the Guildhall.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting British casualties total 15,000 and German losses three times that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated. Allies' success over Germans at St. Quentin officially confirmed. Germans lose 3,000 men in a terrific encounter west of Malines; further losses sustained owing to opening of dykes to the south-east of Antwerp. Germans destroy Dinant by shell-fire and incendiary. Announced that altogether 12 Austrian divisions have been completely destroyed by Russians near Lemberg.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawaruska, and

convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date:—Officers: killed, 63; wounded, 162; missing, 230. Men: killed, 212; wounded, 1,061; missing, 13,413. Germans retire before the British and cross the Marne. Fifth French Army meets with equal success, making many captures. Germans suffer severely all along the line. No change in Alsace. Viceroy of India announces that 70,000 Indian troops are already on the way to the front. In the House of Commons, a summary of offers of service, money, etc., made in India to the Viceroy, is read; greeted with cheer after cheer. His Majesty sends message to self-governing Dominions, expressing gratitude for whole-hearted support in the war.

September 10.—Forecast of 60,000 Germans hurrying through Belgium to assist defeat Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles. Austrians retreat in disorder before Russians at Tomozovo. Austrian and German troops dislodged from fortified positions near Lublin, and retire southward.

Establishment of a Chinese National Bank.

At the instance of the President the Financial Council in the State Department has passed the bill on the establishment of the National Bank. The authorities have decided that the bank in question should be established as soon as circumstances will permit. The authorised capital of the bank will be, according to the opinion of the authorities, 3,000,000 dollars, which will be equally subscribed by the government and private shareholders. The President has ordered the Ministry of Finance to raise one quarter of the total amount of the authorised capital, that is, 750,000 dollars, for establishing the bank.

SILIMPOPON COAL BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rates

at SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK (British North Borneo).

At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNE.

POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

1. It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ships' Papers any but bona fide consignees' letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notifications to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office ALL correspondence except bona fide consignees' letters posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sailed, or anywhere en route to Hongkong.

7. The above regulations will not affect the licensed, private letter boxes carried between Hongkong and Canton by the vessels belonging to or managed by the Hongkong Canton & Macao Steamboat Company.

The undermentioned Homeward Siberian Mails despatched from Hongkong before the War have reached London:

Date of departure	Per s.s.	Date of arrival
July 22nd	E. of India	Aug. 27th
" 22nd	York	" "
" 25th	Korea	" "
" 25th	Kanchoo	Aug. 28th
" 27th	Paul Lecat	" "

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

The Parcel Post service to Egypt and countries beyond is for the present suspended.

The Salsette, with the English Mail left Singapore on Monday, the 7th inst., at noon and may be expected to arrive here to-morrow, at daylight.

MAIL DUE.

English, Salsette, 12th inst.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Australia, Straits, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Brindisi—Per SARDINIA, 12th Sept., 11 a.m.

The Parcel Mails will be closed on Friday the 11th inst., at 5 p.m.

Straits, India via Calcutta—Per YAT-SHING, 12th inst., noon.

Philippine Is.—Per LOONGSANG, 12th inst., noon.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per TOTTORI M., 12th Sept., 3 p.m.

Shanghai & North China (Europe via Siberia)—Per ANHUI, 12th inst., 4 p.m.

(To make connection with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, closing at Shanghai Br. P. O. at 8.30 p.m. on Thursday the 17th September.)

Tientsin — Per CHEONGSHING, 12th inst., 4 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per TAKSANG, 12th Sept., 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, 13th Sept.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN, 13th Sept., 8 a.m.

MONDAY, 14th Sept.

Ningpo, Shanghai & North China—Per KASHING, 14th inst., 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, 15th Sept.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Tamsui—Per DAIGI M., Sept. 15th, 10 a.m.

Batavia, Samarang & Sourabaya—Per KUBODAS, 15th inst., noon.

Philippine Is.—Per TAMING, 15th Sept., 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 16th Sept.

Holow, F. Pakhoi & Halphong—Per KAFONG, 16th Sept., 8 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAIMUN, 16th Sept., 9 a.m.

Formosa via Keelung, Shanghai, North China, Japan, Nagasaki, Victoria & Tacoma (Europe via Siberia)—Per MEXICO M., 16th Sept., 1 p.m.

(To make connection with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway closing at Shanghai Br. P. O. at 11.30 a.m. on Monday the 21st inst.)

THURSDAY, 17th Sept.

Wei-hai-wai & Tientsin—Per KUEI-CHOW, 17th Sept., 10 a.m.

FRIDAY, 18th Sept.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAIMUN, 18th Sept., 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 22nd Sept.

Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania & New Zealand via Port Darwin—Per TAIYUAN, 22nd Sept., 10 a.m.

Philippine Is.—Per TEAN, 22nd Sept., 3 p.m.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Haimun, Br. s.s. 641, A. H. Stewart, 11th inst.—Swatow, 10th inst., Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Kaga Maru, Jap. s.s. 6301, G. Tabusa, 10th inst.—London, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Derwent, Br. s.s. 2325, J. Jenkins, 11th inst.—Saigon, 7th inst., General—Chinese.

Anhui, Br. s.s. 1354, G. W. Eddy, 10th inst.—Shanghai, Gen.—B. & S.

Tottori Maru, Jap. s.s. 3735, J. B. Clarke, 10th inst.—Singapore, 5th inst., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Tamara, Br. s.s. 1356, G. H. Pennafather, 11th inst.—Manila, 8th inst., Gen.—B. & S.

DEPARTED.

September 10.

Kwong Chau Wan for K. O. Wan, Merionethshire for Vancouver via Shanghai.

Hue for Halphong via K. O. Wan.

Salahadji for Singapore.

Socotra for London via Singapore.

Kanchoo for Shanghai.

Taihu for Canton.

Kutsang for Kobe via Shanghai.

Sungking for Halphong via Holchow.

Hild for Bangkok.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

September 10.

Yei Maru No. 2 for Wakamatsu.

Chingtu for Bangkok via Swatow.

Suisang for Calcutta via Singapore.

September 11.

Kwongsang for Shanghai via Swatow.

Walshing for Port Courbet.

Haitan for Foochow via Swatow.

Kaijo Maru for Foochow via Swatow.

Anhui for Canton.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per s.s. Taming from Cebu etc.—Messrs E. Bennett, J. Ah Tan, S. S. Milligan, H. Williams, Major E. G. W. Pratt.

Per s.s. Anhui from Shanghai—Mr & Mrs Beddo, Rowland, Oldfields Dr. P. Polain, Miss Brown, W. J. Leverett.

Per s.s. Kaga Maru from London etc.—Dr. W. M. Schultz, Messrs C. N. Chu, P. King, Ah Lee, V. Johnson, Lo Son, Haeng, Mansoon, Leung, H. Lin, Lee, W. Koo Sing, W. Suing, Ho Hai, Ah Sack, Low Jag, M. Fwong, Coo Won, Rochutte, W. F. M. Farina, A. Oswald, Yew Yen Khed, Cheong Chee Hol, Teh Lean Sues, Mr & Mrs Cheong Cheek Keng, Chan Lau Fong, Mr & Mrs W. J. Priest, Mrs G. B. Watman, Miss W. B. Watson, E. Wiphilfort, M. Williams, Fook Han Wong, Mr & Mrs Mack, Leong Chan, U. Tamura.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per s.s. Kaga Maru for Japan—Messrs E. Russell, J. Watanabe, Anthony P. Mol, Dr & Mrs Yamasaki, Mr & Mrs K. Tamaki, Porter, Watanabe, Mrs Moore, Mrs Smith, Higuchi, Nishino, J. Matsubara, T. Kase, O. Takahashi, Mariott, Mrs T. Ikari, Mrs T. Oaki, Mrs Mariott, O. Raddick, P. Bloomfield, Mr & Mrs Parkins, Miss Saki, and Miss Kubata.

SHIPS PASSED THE CANAL.

London, 28 July.

Arrival from China:—Hitachi Maru.

The following vessels have passed the Canal:—Benarty, Canton, Glenroy, Machaca, Myrmidon, Nubla, Peking, Svereno, Sithonia, Nellors.

London, 31 July.

Arrivals from China:—Achilles, Brasilia, Challenger, F. Bulow, Goeben.

The following vessels have passed the Canal:—Miyasaki Maru, Anne Rikmers, Holgoland, Deucalion, Keemu.

TIDE TABLE.

7th Sept. to 13th Sept., 1914.

Day	High Water	Low Water
7th	10.15	4.15
8th	11.15	3.15
9th	12.15	2.15
10th	1.15	1.15
11th	2.15	0.15
12th	3.15	0.15
13th	4.15	0.15

Mon. 7th Sept. High Water 10.15, Low Water 4.15.

Tue. 8th Sept. High Water 11.15, Low Water 3.15.

Wed. 9th Sept. High Water 12.15, Low Water 2.15.

Thurs. 10th Sept. High Water 1.15, Low Water 1.15.

Fri. 11th Sept. High Water 2.15, Low Water 0.15.

Sat. 12th Sept. High Water 3.15, Low Water 0.15.

Sun. 13th Sept. High Water 4.15, Low Water 0.15.

m morning, a afternoon.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 11th at 12.20—Pressure has increased slightly in the south, and considerably over the Loochoos, the typhoon having moved rapidly northward towards Korea.

An anticyclone is now shown to the north-east of Japan.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood	N.W. or variable winds, moderate to light; fine.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Loochoos	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register, 11th Sept., a.m.

Station	Hour	Barometer	Temperature	Humidity	Winds	Force	Weather
Wootook	7a	30.24	80	0	0	0	0
Nemuro	6a	30.13	80	0	2	0	0
Hakodate	6a	30.10	80	0	1	0	0
Kochi	6a	29.95	80	0	1	0	0
Nagasaki	6a	29.64	80	0	8	0	0
Kagima	6a	29.72	80	0	6	0	0
Oshima	6a	29.65	80	0	3	0	0
Naha	6a	29.65	80	0	3	0	0
Ishijima	6a	29.64	80	0	1	0	0
Bonin Is.	6a	29.89	80	0	1	0	0
Chefoo	6a	29.72	68	95	95	7	crn
Whalwei	6a	29.72	68	95	95	7	crn
Hankow	6a	29.72	68	95	95	7	crn
Ichang	6a	29.72	68	95	95	7	crn
Kiukiang	6a	29.72	68	95	95	7	crn
Shanghai	6a	29.72	68	95	95	7	crn
Changhai	6a	29.72	68	95	95	7	crn
Guttsif	6a	29.72	68	95	95	7	crn
Sharp P.	6a	29.72	68	95	95	7	crn
Amoy	6a	29.72	68	95	95	7	crn
Swatow	6a	29.72	68	95	95	7	crn
Taiheku	6a	29.72	68	95	95	7	crn
Taihu	6a	29.72	68	95	95	7	crn
Taiwan	6a	29.72	68	95	95	7	crn
Koshun	6a	29.72	68	95	95	7	crn
Poires	6a	29.72	68	95	95	7	crn
Canton	6a	29.72	68	95	95	7	crn
H'kong	6a	29.72	68	95	95	7	crn
Gay Rock	6a	29.72	68	95	95	7	crn
Wuchow	6a	29.72	68	95	95	7	crn
Fakhoi	6a	29.72	68	95	95	7	crn
Holchow	6a	29.72	68	95	95	7	crn
Phullen	6a	29.72	68	95	95	7	crn
Tourane	6a	29.72	68	95	95	7	crn
C. St. J.	6a	29.72	68	95	95	7	crn
Apri	6a	29.72	68	95	95	7	crn
Manila	6a	29.72	68	95	95	7	crn
Legaspi	6a	29.72	68	95	95	7	crn
Iloilo	6a	29.72	68	95	95	7	crn
Bacolod	6a	29.72	68	95	95	7	crn
Cebu	6a	29.72	68	95	95	7	crn
Labuan	6a	29.72	68	95	95	7	crn

State of Weather, b blue sky, a de-
scribed cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g
gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p
passing showers, q equally, r rain, s snow,
t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

0 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees
Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in in-
ches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees
Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation,
the humidity of air saturated with mois-
ture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort
Scale.

6 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

7 Direction of Wind, to two points.

8 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort
Scale.

9 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

10 Direction of Wind, to two points.

11 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort
Scale.

12 Rain in inches, tenths and hundredths.

13 Direction of Wind, to two points.